

HOI MARATHONOMAKOI.*

"A phalanx mass of fighters; wheeling and whirling to order swiftly like the wind or the whirlwind; tanned muscled figures; often barefoot, even barebacked, with sinews of iron; who require only bread and gunpowder; very sons of fire; the adroiteat, hastiest, hottest, ever seen since Salamis."—Carlyle's "French Revolution."

Your hand, brave Jack! and make yourself all snug at home, my hearty,
For, know ye, here in great New York you own the right of way,
The freedom of all hearts and homes, of every creed and party,
Is welcome to the men who fought in famed Manila Bay.

You won an island empire, and why should we not be thankful?
You lifted all the nation by your gallantry that day,
And, certes, that is better than of gold the biggest bank full
That ever Spanish galleons bore from rich Manila Bay.

'Twas not alone a battle won, 'twas something far profound—
The issues, hopes and mighty force your deeds brought into play,
You bade us take man's burden up and bravely burst asunder
Our torpor by those flashing guns in far Manila Bay.

We know your leanings, honest Jack, for "war, and wine and woman,"
No anchorite—no cold saint you, made out of Paris clay,

*The Men of Marathon." It was by this proud and simple designation that the survivors of the great battle were known to the citizens of Athens. Perhaps, in the future, when the prodigious results of their victory are better appreciated, we may speak of Dewey and his sailors with like significance as "The Men of Manilla." W. S.

But big, full-blooded, Yankee tars, impetuous, brave and human,
Else we had sung a different song of proud Manila Bay.

A Roman triumph to the chief; promotion, honors, flat-
tery,
To all the sturdy Captains who commanded in the fray;
And generous favors to the crew who manned each ves-
sel's battery.
Or gasped beside her roaring fires in old Manila Bay.

WILL STOKES,
U. S. Marine Corps.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE TO ST. DOMINGO.

The revolution which is progressing in Santo Domingo is unique in the history of changes of tropical governments in that it is practically bloodless. How long it will continue so is another question. At last reports General Jiminez had been received with great favor in various parts of the republic, and there seems to be a disposition to effect a change without great shock to the business interests of the islands.

It is significant that the natives, who look to General Jiminez to improve the government of Santo Domingo, lay stress upon his stay in Cuba during the American occupation and upon his acquaintance with our methods of administration. They believe that he cannot fail to have absorbed some of the wisdom which has been shown by our military governors in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

There may, perhaps, be a lesson in this for other nations who have need of enlightened chiefs of government. Send them to the West Indies, and give them the benefit of tutelage under Generals Brooke, Wood, Ludlow, Davis and others. It will not be time lost. Had the

late President Heureaux visited Cuba or Porto Rico he might have acquired a breadth of view that is now conceded to General Jiminez, and thus have placed himself in harmony, not in disagreement, with the aspirations of the most intelligent of his race. It is a fine tribute to the distinctively American character of our military governors that they have been able so to fit themselves into the situation that a typical child of the tropics may sit at their feet to learn not how to rule in the United States, but how to govern his own impetuous people.

Army ordnance officers in Washington seem to regard it as a crime against the Government and an outrage on personal rights if the effect of a little projectile on some piece of armor becomes publicly known, or the failure or success of some other variety of ordnance material. Officials of this department are evidently not aware that every invention submitted for test has numbers of people, not in the Army, interested in it, who are only too anxious to make known with what success it may have met. It can be admitted that there are some things in the way of experiments conducted by the Ordnance officers that perhaps should not become known, but the policy now pursued is to cover up and conceal every test, no matter whether important or not. There is complaint against this secrecy and no such system prevails in the Navy, and never did. There every armor trial has been witnessed, by all who were entitled to witness it. Nothing very important ever happened at Indian Head which the country was shocked or surprised to learn, and much good came to the Navy through the interest taken by the people in watching the development of heavy armor for its great battleships, and the successes with which its heaviest ordnance met.

OUT TO-DAY....

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THE DOORS OPEN FOR DEWEY.

Friday, the day on which we usually go to press, and Saturday, the day on which we publish, having both been declared legal holidays in the State of New York, we are obliged to go to press this week on Thursday, a day earlier than usual. Business in New York will be practically suspended during Friday and Saturday, and in the Departments at Washington it will be greatly interfered with by the Dewey functions in New York of this week and those which follow in Washington next week. Both cities are in a bustle of preparation to receive the nation's hero. The streets are ablaze with the glory of decoration by day and illumination by night. Visitors are flocking to Washington by the tens of thousands and to New York by the hundreds of thousands. Millions will be expended for the benefit of laborers, shopkeepers, hotels, and all who stand ready to reap a harvest from the money that flows so readily from the pockets of sight-seers. Art has lent its aid in New York to secure such an elaborate public adornment as was never before known there. A magnificent arch, the handiwork of sculptors of national reputation, stands hard by the monument to General Worth on Madison Square, and from it stretch, in both directions up and down Fifth avenue, triumphal columns bearing winged figures. All of these are made of staff, and bear so near a resemblance to the enduring beauty of marble as to easily deceive any one not familiar with the facts that in design and execution they are the work of a few weeks of exhausting effort. Stretching further up Fifth avenue are gilded figures mounted on pedestals and bearing wreaths of victory for each of the ships that entered Manila Bay with Dewey. Gonfalone fly from tall masts set in the pavement. On either side of the avenue stands for spectators are erected at eligible points along the line of march of the parade, which stretches for seven miles from 120th street to Washington Square, at the foot of Fifth avenue, where the fine Washington arch stands in commemoration of the Centennial parade of ten years ago. It is to be hoped that the new arch on Fifth avenue at Twenty-fifth street will take like enduring shape. It is worthy of perpetuation.

As for Admiral Dewey, he will sup his fill of function in New York and Washington, and it is to be hoped that he will not be forced to overdo it. He seems to be in fine fettle, robust in health after the rest of his sea voyage, and in excellent spirits. His officers and crew will come in for their share of the honors. How the populace will receive them is indicated by the fact that some sailors from the Indiana who were mistaken for Olympia men were pulled and hauled by enthusiastic admirers and hustled, in spite of their urgent protests, into the nearest refectory, where something could be had to celebrate Dewey and his victory. It is to be hoped that all of this popular applause indicates an appreciation of our Navy, which will be enduring, and show itself in legislation for its benefit at Washington during the coming winter.

MILITARY RULE IN CUBA.

The transfer of Cuba from the control of Spain to that of the United States has been of inestimable advantage to the inhabitants of that island, and we are glad to learn that they appreciate this fact and are disposed to heartily co-operate in the changes which result from our military control and are designed for their benefit. Whatever may be said as to the evils of our political system, and they are greatly exaggerated by party malice, the country has always found that beneficent, practical results follow the administration of civil affairs by the trained officers of our Regular Army, who are without political ambition or partisan prejudice. The Mexicans found this to be the case during our brief occupation of a portion of their country; it proved to be so in the Southern States; the Indians have learned the fact, and now it is being brought to the knowledge of the people of Cuba and Porto Rico. The results of our occupation of Cuba are admirably set forth in the elaborate report just presented by Brigadier General William Ludlow, U. S. V. (Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.), commanding Department of Havana and Military Governor of the City of Havana. This report covers only a portion of the fiscal year, from Dec. 22, 1898, when General Ludlow took command, to the end of the year, June 30, 1899.

General Ludlow's command covers the most thickly populated portion of the island of Cuba, and he has thus had the best opportunity to test the results of American methods of and American honesty in administration when applied to an alien people. To say that the success of these methods has been great, as applied by the hands of trained officers of our military service, is not to exaggerate. Taking into account the difficulties of the situation and the gloomy forebodings of the Cassandras of the press, we may indeed say that they have been marvelous. The precise nature of the results accomplished is shown in General Ludlow's detailed report, which, with its subsidiary reports, occupies a volume of 282 pages, illustrated by nearly fifty diagrams and photographic views of scenes in Havana and its vicinity. When our troops entered Havana there had been three years of warfare, the city had been blockaded for several months, it was heavily garrisoned by Spanish troops, and the civil, governmental and administrative methods and requirements were, and for a long period had been, subordinated to military needs and purposes. All general business, investments, imports, even that of food, had been impracticable for the greater portion of the year. The Spanish in evacuating the city left it bankrupt and prostrate, with an empty treasury, the city administration a wreck, and the population perishing by wholesale.

If the effects of Spanish misrule in destitution, misery, disease and death have not altogether disappeared, they have been so far modified as to show that it needs only a continuation of the present rule to transform Cuba into what nature intended her to be—one of the garden spots of the earth, and to change Havana from a pest stricken town into one of the healthiest and most delightful of the places of residence which front upon our western seas. Money will be required to make good the neglect of long years, but no more than can be easily obtained by a judicious system of taxation and a wise administration of the revenues of Cuba in accord with the most approved methods of modern finance.

It is not necessary to dwell upon Havana as it was; it is more agreeable to consider what it is and what it may be made: an era divides between the Cuba of to-day and that of a year ago. It is sufficient to say that the condition of the city when our troops marched in was frightful, with the miserable reconcentrados perishing in their filth and thousands only a degree less miserable, lacking food, clothing and medicines. The municipal administration was wholly disorganized, and everything had to be created anew, thus offering an opportunity to illustrate the quickness with which the American adapts himself to new situations, however difficult. At first some

20,000 to 25,000 had to be fed, 2,000 to 3,000 needed hospital accommodations. At the time of the report about 6,000 persons were receiving relief, 75 per cent. of them invalids, aged people and children too young to assimilate ordinary food.

General Ludlow's policy has been to govern as little as possible himself, and to depend, so far as he could, upon the local authorities. The selections of Cubans to fill the civil offices were made upon the recommendations of the Cubans themselves, having a care to choose men of proper character. These officials, General Ludlow tells us, have been left entirely at liberty to direct local matters as should seem best to them, and any interposition has been limited, first, to suggestions and advice, and, second, to the doing of things that the local authorities, while devising or approving, had not the power or authority to execute. There has not been from the beginning a conflict of any kind between the two authorities, and the military authority has in no case been exercised in matters affecting local government without full consultation and understanding with local officials.

This is the sort of military despotism against which our Ham Lewises and Erving Wilsons have been howling themselves hoarse, and which would, as they wish us to believe, endanger the liberties of 75,000,000 Americans if Congress should authorize a military organization of 100,000 men.

"I have," says General Ludlow, "to acknowledge my profound obligation to the loyalty and integrity of the Cuban officials and the people whom they represent. In lieu of hostility, of suspicion and opposition, they have given me nothing but the kindest purpose and have given me the most cordial and unquestioning support and confidence. Without this my own labor would have been unavailing in the endeavor to create in the capital of the island an effective and self-governing administra-

tion." Is this the language of the "military satrap" or a "gilded popinjay," whose hypothetical existence so affects the imagination of some of the members of Congress that they cannot deal reasonably with military affairs lest the fate of Charles I. should overtake them and a Cromwell arise to empty the halls of Congress with his files of soldiers?

The value of the preliminary work done by General Greene in Havana is recognized by General Ludlow and there is generous praise in the report of the Cuban and Spanish residents for the part they have taken in carrying out the purposes of the military administration when they came to understand them. The stories of riots, frays and bloodshed were largely the creation of newspaper exaggerations, transforming a barroom row into a battle and meeting of Cubans into a revolution ary rising.

The report has nothing to say in praise of the Spanish officials who vacated the island. They made it as difficult as possible for their successors; industriously and secretly gutting the public buildings and offices temporarily under their control after surrender, including hospitals and asylums, stripping them bare of records, apparatus and belongings, ripping out everything that could be torn loose and selling everything, even infected clothing and bedding from the hospitals. Everything had to be repurchased, and, in many cases, the identical articles that had been removed. The sole exception was the Governor General's palace, which was turned over partially equipped.

General Ludlow has been ably seconded by an efficient staff, to whom he renders a well-deserved tribute for their unfaltering zeal and loyalty. Their task and his has not been less difficult than these soldiers are accustomed to face in time of war, and the personal risk was quite as great. Among the officers mentioned for their good work, besides the members of the General's staff, are Capt. W. L. Pitcher, Capt. E. St. J. Greble, Capt. C. G. Treat, Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, Lieut. W. V. Powellson, U. S. N., and Capt. Osgood, late 12th New York. The staff officers whose work is shown by the reports from them appended are Col. H. L. Scott, A. G.; Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, I. G.; Maj. W. M. Black, Chief Engineer; Capt. J. T. French, Jr., Chief Q. M.; Capt. P. Mothersill, C. S.; Maj. N. C. Gorgas, Chief Surg.; Maj. John G. Davis, Chief Sanitary Officer; Maj. George P. Scriven, Signal Officer. There are also reports from the Havana Finance Committee, one on the Cuban Relief Work, another on the Civil Government of Havana, and one from the Mayor of Havana. Naturally the most interesting of the staff reports are those from the Engineer and Doctor.

The problems of finance and education are those which General Ludlow finds the most perplexing; for the education of the 25,000 children of school age now in Havana no adequate provision has yet been made. They need both education and discipline if they are to become useful citizens. He makes a number of recommendations as the result of his experience in civil government, and gives a list of "important recommendations" sent to the Division Commander, most of which were either disapproved or were unacted upon at the date of his report. Six of these recommendations were approved, four were partially adopted, eight were disapproved or not acted upon, and six were under consideration.

The diagrams given are curves showing the relation between the death from yellow fever and from all diseases during the several months commencing with 1890 and ending with June, 1899. They present in graphic form the results of good government as shown in sanitary improvement. When the Spaniards commenced to leave, the police fled before the approaching Cubans "as would rats if their shelter was unroofed." This required the immediate organization of military guards to advance as the Spaniards withdrew, and take possession, first, of the outlying areas between the city and the rivers bounding the department, and then of the city itself. These were provided by the 8th and 10th Infantry, but the rawness of the force, composed largely of untrained recruits, made the task a difficult one.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

We have received the annual report of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of Santiago, Cuba. It is a much less elaborate document than that of Gen. Ludlow and after the style of the ordinary annual Army report. Gen. Wood confirms in substance what Gen. Ludlow says as to conditions in Cuba:

"The Cuban Army in the Province of Santiago at the time of the surrender, numbered about eleven thousand, of whom some five thousand were in the vicinity of the city of Santiago. No difficulty was ever experienced with these troops and they disbanded during the months of September and October. At the end of October there were no Cuban soldiers under arms anywhere in the province."

There was very little friction between our troops and the natives and, generally speaking, the relations which prevailed were of a very pleasant character. A great deal of tact and ability were displayed by our officers in dealing with the situation. Especially was this true of the work done by Gen. Ewers and Col. Pettit, Hood, Sargent and Lieut. Cols. Wylie and Grubbs.

Gen. Wood confirms what Gen. Ludlow says as to reports of disturbances having been exaggerated by the newspapers.

To entice the idle element from the seaport towns indigent rations were distributed from points in the interior. The courts were re-established and schools opened in nearly all of the towns. Every effort has been made to improve sanitary conditions with results already reported. The rural police organized has done excellent service. Civil affairs have been conducted as far as possible through civil authorities, who have shown ability and established friendly and cordial relations with the people. Political agitators have been the only element of friction. The end of the year 1898 found the province peaceful and the people, generally speaking, at work. A very friendly feeling exists between the inhabitants of this portion of the island and the American troops.

Two squadrons of cavalry and two battalions of infantry are all the garrisons required. The others should be sent home to establish depot battalions where recruits can be trained. The squadrons and battalions on duty should be kept at their maximum and recruits sent only during November, December and early in January to give them five or six months in which to acclimate before the hot season. Troops should be maintained in Cuba a number of years, as they must undergo the acclimating fevers before being thoroughly serviceable. With the exception of troops stationed near large towns, all should be mounted, including infantry.

Transportation is abundant, mules straying during the war having been gathered up.

A description is given of the permanent improvements made. The water supply in Santiago has been doubled, the streets improved, modern sewage and water systems introduced and the death rate reduced one-half. Surveys have been made for a greatly increased water supply. The department has been equipped with modern appliances, swampy lands filled in, an emergency hospital established and public buildings improved. An ice plant has been built and the appearance of Santiago generally transformed.

What has been done in Santiago has been done to a lesser extent in Mansanillo, where Col. Pettit did a great deal to improve the sanitary condition of the town. His faithful and intelligent work has been rewarded by a great improvement in the health of the people and a marked diminution of the death rate. The same is true of the work of Col. Hood and Grubbs at Holguin, of Col. Wylie and Capt. Chatfield at Baracoa, and of Cols. Ray, Sargent and Hooton at Guantanamo. In fact, wherever American troops have been stationed, the policy has been to have their occupation marked by improvements such as mentioned above.

The wretched roads in the province have been somewhat improved, 200 miles having been made passable for wagons. Road building and repair is still an important problem.

The report contains important recommendations for the improvement of barracks and quarters. Khaki is recommended for all troops, but of uniform shade. Canvas leggings of the same color and fair leather shoes are recommended. The helmet should be covered with khaki. A campaign hat should be added. There is now too great a variety in uniforms. Pommel stickers should be furnished to mounted troops. The present ration is ample. Overeating should be avoided and spirituous liquors prohibited. The refrigerated beef is most satisfactory.

The reports of the various staff officers are given and Gen. Wood says: "I desire to express my personal appreciation of the very valuable and efficient services of Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, Adj't. Gen.; Maj. George Andrews, Adj't. Gen.; Maj. Valery Havard, Chief Surg.; Maj. John T. Knight, Chief Q. M.; Maj. Eugene T. Wilson, Chief Commissary; Maj. Robert S. Smith, Chief Paymaster; also of Capt. W. S. Scott, Asst. Q. M., for his arduous and continuous service in charge of ocean transportation; to Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., for efficient service in the Civil Department; to 1st Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, 5th Inf., for exceedingly creditable work as Engineer Officer in charge of public works; and especially to my personal aides, 1st Lieut. E. C. Brooks, 6th Cav., and 2d Lieut. M. E. Hanna, 2d Cav., who were here throughout the campaign and have remained here ever since, performing the most varied and difficult duties with great credit to themselves and the Army and to the great benefit of the people of the province."

ARRIVAL OF THE OLYMPIA.

The U. S. S. Olympia, Capt. Lamberton, from Gibraltar, with Admiral Dewey on board, surprised every one by arriving at Sandy Hook, N. J., early on the morning of Sept. 26, and cast anchor two days ahead of time, causing some consternation among the Committee of Arrangements.

All were well on board the Olympia. The following is a list of the officers on board: Admiral George Dewey, Lieut. T. M. Brumby, Flag Lieutenant; Ensign W. H. Caldwell, Flag Secretary; Ensign W. P. Scott, Aide to the Admiral; Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, commanding Olympia; Lieut. Comdr. George P. Colvocresson, Executive Officer; Lieuts. V. S. Nelson and P. W. Hourigan; Lieuts. (J. G.) M. M. Taylor, F. B. Upham; Ensigns A. G. Kavanagh and H. V. Butler; Medical Director A. F. Price, Fleet Surgeon; Pay Insp'r D. A. Smith, Fleet Paymaster; F. H. Bailey, Surg. H. T. Percy, Asst. Surg. D. N. Carpenter, Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, Capt. O. C. Berryman, U. S. M. C., Fleet Marine Officer; Lieut. G. Kaemmerling, Ensigns E. H. De Lany, J. F. Marshall, Jr., E. H. Dunn, Boatswain J. Costello, Gunner L. J. Connelly, Carpenter G. J. Shaw, Pharmacist A. Hammarskjold, Clerk W. M. Long, Fleet Pay Clerk M. W. Creagh.

The anchor of the Olympia had hardly touched bottom before she was visited by enterprising newspaper men and others, and was surrounded by numerous craft. Among the first of the visitors was Sir Thomas Lipton, the latest challenger for the America's Cup, whose fleet, including the Shamrock, Erin, tug and tenders, lay at anchor near the Olympia. Then there were visits from Rear Admiral Sampson, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, and Rear Admiral Philip, commanding the Navy Yard, New York. Postmaster Van Cott with mail bags; Lieut. T. G. Dewey, U. S. N., the Admiral's nephew, who was sent from the Navy Yard to deliver the City of Olympia's silver service, and a call from his son, George G. Dewey, as well as a call from the Committee on Reception. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen also boarded the Olympia from the Dolphin. Rear Adm. Howison was among the first visitors, accompanied by his staff. Other commanding officers who came aboard to pay their respects to the Admiral were Capt. French E. Chadwick, of the New York; Capt. T. F. Jewell, of the Brooklyn; Capt. C. J. Train, of the Massachusetts; Capt. H. C. Taylor, of the Indiana, and Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Harber, of the Texas, who represented Capt. Sigsbee, on leave.

On the afternoon of Sept. 27, Adm. Dewey paid an official visit to Rear Adm. Philip at the Navy Yard, in the launch Undine. With him were Capt. Lamberton

and Lieut. Brumby. Among the officers present to pay their respects to the Admiral were Capt. Frank Wilde, Col. R. W. Huntington, of the Marine Corps; Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, Comdr. H. V. Manney, Comdr. W. Swift, Pay Director Edwin Putnam, Medical Inspector J. A. Hawke and Comdrs. W. C. Gibson and J. A. B. Smith.

Lieut. T. M. Brumby, of the Olympia, on Sept. 28, formally returned the call made by Mayor's Secretary Dowling on Adm'l. Dewey at the City Hall.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and other members of the Special Committee, appointed by President McKinley to acquaint Adm'l. Dewey with the plans for his reception at Washington, arrived in New York City, Sept. 28. At the Barge Office they boarded a Navy Yard tug, and were met there by Rear Adm'l. Sampson. The party then proceeded down the bay. Gen. Miles' associates were: Capt. F. Michler, 5th U. S. Cav., A. D. C.; W. H. Moses, Gen. George A. Harries, Col. T. A. Birmingham, Capt. A. S. Barker and Comdr. G. W. Baird, U. S. N., John Jay Edison, Maj. O. L. Pruden and Rear Adm'l. F. J. Higgins, U. S. N.

The Olympia had a fine run from Gibraltar, making no stops, and using one propeller. Her average speed was ten knots; one of her propellers was disabled coming through the Suez canal. Admiral Dewey was glad to be in home waters again, as were all on board the Olympia. Instead of finding a surly-looking man, as some of the numerous pictures of the Admiral make him out to be, he was found to be a pleasant looking man, his face bronzed from exposure and looking the picture of health. He was dressed with the care for which he has always been noted, and had a pleasant greeting for everybody. The city fathers learned the fact that there was nothing of the swelled head about the Admiral, but a courteous, approachable officer, whose chief pride was that he had simply performed his duty.

The Olympia on the morning of Sept. 27 moved up to the anchorage at Tompkinsville to await the formal reception.

The jackies from the Olympia will head the Washington parade in honor of Dewey, with the Marine Band accompanying them. They will go to Washington by special train on the night of Oct. 2. It is expected that 20,000 men will be in the Washington night parade. Pennsylvania avenue will be in solid blaze of color and light, from the Navy Department to the Capitol. Oct. 3 has been declared by the President a general holiday for the District of Columbia, and all of the executive departments will be closed. The military escort on that day will include several regiments of infantry, four troops of cavalry, battalions of sailors and marines and several batteries of artillery. The Governors of about twenty States, with their staffs, will also be in line, and every State and Territory will be represented. The reviewing stands at the Capitol and Treasury have been modeled after the prow of the Olympia. George Godwin Dewey and Loyal Farragut, sons of the two Admirals, will ride together in the procession. Dewey's native State will be represented by Governor Smith of Vermont and seventeen of his state.

THE CAPTURED MEN OF THE YORKTOWN.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

Manila, August 16.

To-day I hunted up the Spaniard who so recently saw Gillmore, of the Yorktown, and his fellow prisoners. He is one of the numerous coffee planters of the islands, having large plantations on several of the small islands in the archipelago, between here and Iloilo. His name is Felipe Galza, and he is a fine appearing and good looking Spaniard of some degree of education. In making a trip through the island of Baler, going from one plantation to another, he, himself, was captured by the insurgents, and for more than a month their prisoner at Bigan. Making his escape, through the medium of heavy bribes, to which the native Filipino is always susceptible, he got through the lines of the rebels at Bigan and finally reached Manila.

At Bigan he saw Lieut. Gillmore, who with fourteen of the enlisted men of the Yorktown, are there held prisoners. He gained his knowledge of the identity of the prisoners from some of the Spanish prisoners, also confined there. These Spaniards seem to know the whole story of the capture of Lieut. Gillmore's party and feel that they would be released on payment of a heavy ransom. Galza, the planter, said that while not actually ill, that the prisoners from the Yorktown showed the great privations which they had undergone and who were miserably lodged and fed, but that it was said that they were full of courage and fully hoped for the release in time. Provisions of all sorts are most scarce at this foothold of Aguinaldo's followers on account of the beleaguered situation, and, although the rebels seemed to be well armed and have ammunition in plenty, food was extremely difficult to procure and that the amount of food allowed each of the American prisoners was that which the equivalent of ten cents, in our money, would purchase, and that was expended in rice, which, with fruit, was the fare of the prisoners. Meat is unknown in any form. Prisoners who have money to pay the guards may get poultry and game and other luxuries. So ran the Spainiard's story. Whether it is to be relied upon or not one must decide for himself, for there is no way of confirming it, but the impression left upon us was, that it was the truth. He also reports a large number of Spanish prisoners at the same place, but having but a short time in which to question him, I confined all my inquiries to that concerning the unfortunate men from the Yorktown.

ARGUMENT IN CARTER CASE.

What is considered the final argument in the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, convicted by court-martial of embezzlement, was made Wednesday by Wayne MacVeagh, his counsel. Mr. MacVeagh made his argument before the Attorney General. It was little more than a repetition of the statements made in his brief, filed some weeks ago in reply to that of Col. Barr, the Judge Advocate of the court. Col. Barr declined to be present at the hearing this week. Mr. MacVeagh's statement of Wednesday makes the third in reply to Col. Barr, and unless it is proposed to have Col. Barr make a final response, it is held by the War Department that there was no reason why he should be present to hear Mr. MacVeagh. As in his brief, Capt. Carter's counsel opened his statement with denials of certain newspaper reports, which were wholly foreign to the legal questions discussed. He then proceeded to tell the Attorney-General that it was entirely untrue that the President had been importuned to relieve Capt. Carter of the odium of the court's sentence. He also denied that Capt. Carter had paid extravagant fees to counsel, but what this had to do with the merits of the case was not made clear to Attorney General Griggs. Mr. MacVeagh charged that Capt. Carter's enemies were responsible for these statements, and

he intimated that he would some day hold some one accountable for them. Capt. Carter's counsel claimed that all he asked was a judicial hearing of the case. What he wanted was an open and public trial. After endeavoring to show that military courts are not as intelligent judicially as civil courts, but are organized to convict, Mr. MacVeagh declared that the findings of such a detail of officers have no validity. He then reverted to the alleged false statements in the papers, and declared that he had never said that the Carter case was similar to that of Dreyfus. He called attention to the fact that it has been said that the verdict in the Carter case was unanimous, and added that he had taken a great deal of care to look into the case, and he thought he was warranted in the statement that such a report was not true.

Notwithstanding his denial of likening the Carter case to that of Dreyfus, Mr. MacVeagh could not refrain from comparing the members of the Carter court martial to the judges in the Dreyfus trial. The fact that he finds it necessary to occupy so much of the time of the Attorney General in listening to abuse of the Carter court, its Judge Advocate, and the whole system of military jurisprudence, indicates that Mr. MacVeagh feels that he has no case. He is known to have one of the sharpest tongues that wags in the head of man, but it is hardly to be supposed that he would use it to the disadvantage of his client. His apparent purpose is to arouse sentiment against military courts, which is perhaps the wisest thing for him to do under the circumstances.

The case should be settled upon the facts and the evidence, and not by the impassioned appeals of the defendant's attorneys, however eminent their reputation, or by their expression of uncomplimentary opinions of military courts.

Mr. MacVeagh made a fierce attack not only on the military court martial that tried Carter, but on two bureaus of the War Department, which he did not name, but were understood to be the Engineers' and Judge Advocates' departments. "Soon after the present Secretary of War came into office," said Mr. MacVeagh, "I considered the idea of addressing to him a polite letter suggesting that he post in large letters over the doors of two of the bureaus of his department an order that no lies should be given out from those offices to newspaper men during office hours."

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Transport McPherson left Matanzas for New York this week, with battalion 2d Infantry, 4 officers and 297 men, and battalion 10th Infantry, 4 officers and 157 men.

The transport Sherman, with the 30th Infantry, U. S. V., on board, as well as recruits for the 11th Cavalry, and the 36th and 37th volunteers sailed from San Francisco for Manila on Sept. 28.

Advices from the camp of the 46th Infantry organizing at South Framingham, Mass., announced that on Sept. 23 the strength of the regiment was 900 men.

The 28th Infantry, U. S. V., left Camp Meade Sept. 25 for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. The troops went in four sections over the Pennsylvania Railroad. They will be stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco a short time before embarking.

The transport City of Para from Manila arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 25. She had on board members of the 23d Infantry, 22d Infantry, 14th Infantry, 3d Artillery, 4th Cavalry and 18th and 19th Signal Corps, discharged from the Army.

The transport Valencia arrived at San Francisco Sept. 24 from Manila with Cos. A, B, C, F, I and K of the 1st Montana Volunteers on board. The men marched to the Presidio, where they went into camp. They received a fine reception.

The transport Buford, which was to have sailed for San Juan and Santiago on Sept. 21, but which was detained at her pier in Brooklyn for a second fumigation, was released Sept. 29.

The transport Leelanaw arrived at San Francisco Sept. 24 from Manila, with pumps steadily at work to overcome the effect of a hole in the ship's bottom. When some 20 miles from San Francisco she struck the reef bar Montara, and when finally floated off at high tide, it was found that the ragged rock had torn a hole in her bottom. It will be necessary for her to go to dry dock for overhauling.

Col. Anderson, 38th Inf., reports that his regiment will not be ready to leave the United States before Oct. 20, and it is expected that other regiments will be correspondingly delayed, owing to the time required to get them into proper shape. Up to Wednesday noon 11,067 men had been recruited for the twelve new regiments, with only 4,000 men to be obtained. Two regiments have their full quota—the 38th, with 1,389 men, and the 39th, with 1,320. The 46th has 1,182.

TRIAL OF THE KEARSARGE.

In the official trial of the U. S. S. Kearsarge on Sept. 25 over the course of 66 miles from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise, she covered the distance according to unofficial figures at the rate of 16.84 knots, beating her contract speed by nearly a knot. In the first half of the run she covered 33 miles in one hour, 54 minutes and 19 seconds, an average of 17.32 knots per hour. The home run was made in 2 hours, 1 minute and 2 seconds, or at an average speed of 16.37 knots. The entire run of 66 miles was made in 3 hours, 55 minutes and 21 seconds, which makes the average speed for the full distance 16.84 knots. The falling off of speed on the home run was due to the bursting of a tube in the feed water heater which let cold water into the boilers, with the result of running the steam down and thus decreasing the revolutions of the propellers eight turns a minute. This accident, it was estimated, reduced the speed of the ship nearly three-quarters of a knot. The weather conditions for the trial were favorable. When the official figures are made up, including the tidal allowances, they may result in favor of the Kearsarge.

The trial board, of which Rear Adm'l. Rodgers was president, are quoted as being highly pleased with the result, as was also Capt. W. M. Folger, who is to command her. Admiral Rodgers, in a telegram to Washington, Sept. 25, said: "Kearsarge speed trial completed. Average speed for four continuous hours, subject to tidal correction, 16.845 knots. The margin is considered to cover and will grant builders request to return to Newport News. Will report corrected speed when computations are completed."

A general court martial has been ordered to meet at Wardner, Idaho, Thursday, October 5, to try Sergt. Lewis J. Crawford, of Troop I, 1st Cav., who was placed in charge of prisoners arrested for participation in the Wardner riots. He had under his supervision six of the most desperate of the strikers against whom charges of murder were pending. One night the prisoners escaped from their prison, and an investigation placed the responsibility upon Crawford, who was charged with having accepted money to set the strikers at liberty. For this offence he was placed under arrest, and after a further investigation held for trial.

ARMY NOTES.

As a precaution against the spread of smallpox, the entire 31st Inf. was placed in quarantine at San Francisco, Cal., September 19, and Co. M, in which a case of smallpox was found, was detached and sent to Angel Island. Owing to the complete medical arrangements it is not thought the disease will spread.

Battery B, 3d Art., which arrived at the new garrison at Fort Flagler, Washington, have lost no time in getting acquainted with the citizens of Port Townsend, where they procured a baseball outfit, and challenged the local team. The first game will be played on Sunday, September 24. Battery B has a good football team also.

During the prevalence of yellow fever, Batteries D and O of the 1st Artillery, on duty at Jackson Barracks, and the sub-post of Fort St. Philip, La., have been ordered to take temporary station at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Secretary Root has refused to give the representatives of the Brooklyn Labor Union permits to board the transports under contract for repairs, for the reason he has no authority to give orders for entering the premises of private corporations.

The following is a summary of the enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of August, 1899: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 1,314; enlistments for special recruiting service, 18; total, 1,332. Enlistments in cities, 950; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 382; total, 1,332.

We are glad to see it stated that Governor Stone and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania failed in an attempt to override Army law and regulations in the interest of three of their constituents who were ordered up for examination as to their fitness for commissions. At the instance of Col. Robert W. Leonard, General Merritt had ordered a board of these officers: Capt. John D. Crossman and 2d Lieuts. U. C. Young and George W. Warner. The politicians from Pennsylvania protested against this order, but Secretary Root was firm and refused to change it. The "Herald" says: "The particular grievance the Pennsylvania politicians seem to have is that if their constituents are removed the vacancies cannot be filled at their dictation. In order to take the appointments out of the hands of the politicians, Secretary Root put an order into effect the moment the last appointments were made, requiring that all vacancies occurring in the future should be filled in this way."

Col. Patton, of the Quartermaster General's office, has awarded the contracts for supplying the Army with 400,000 yards of khaki and 100,000 yards of khaki serge to Boessneck, Broessel & Co. and the Brighton Mills, respectively. Proposals for these supplies were opened in New York several weeks ago. The khaki is 28 inches wide, and will be supplied at 19.9 cents per yard. The khaki serge is an extra fine quality, made of Sea Island cotton, and will be used in the American Army for the first time. It is made 36 inches wide, and will cost 39 cents per yard.

Secretary Root's announced intention of making all promotions in the volunteer regiments from the line of the organizations has met with the general approval of officers of the Army. The strict following of such a course will not only prove an incentive to the enlisted men to work for promotion, but will at the same time provide the regiments with officers of known ability. The military service will heartily commend the action of the Secretary of War, but it is not expected that the politicians will. Already the latter have sought to have civilians appointed to fill vacancies occurring in the volunteer regiments, but Secretary Root has steadfastly refused to make such appointments. The enlisted strength of the new volunteer regiments is above the average of volunteer organizations. It is composed largely of former Regular Army men who have had years of military training. They are well drilled and have a good knowledge of paper work. Some of them have seen service on the plains and some have served in the Regular branch as non-commissioned officers. Under such a policy as determined upon, the ability of these men will not be unrecognized. The way is now clear for officer and enlisted man alike to win their laurels.

Recent reports to the Department show the discharge of a number of men for physical disability, such as failing eyesight and deafness, and the Secretary of War has called the attention of recruiting officers to the fact that such men were either improperly passed upon by the Surgeons or have feigned the disability for the purpose of securing their discharge. A recent order on this subject, sent to General Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, says: "In view of the fact that many applications for discharge of enlisted men are received at this office, based on statements that the parents, sisters, brothers, etc., are sick, or that for some reason since their enlistment, their relatives have become destitute, which condition in many cases existed when the men enlisted, and which statements are frequently found to be false and only used in order to enable the men to be discharged and then enlist in other regiments, the Major General commanding the Army directs that officers to whom such applications are submitted should not favor them, nor forward them as a rule, unless they have first obtained proof of the statements, or are otherwise convinced of the truth thereof." The applications for discharge from volunteer regiments have been numerous, and were favorably considered until it was found that they were, in many cases, based on false pretences.

Col. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the Gulf, issued an order this week authorizing the annual target practice with the coast defence guns and mortars in his department. The order prescribes that the practice will be conducted at the different stations of the batteries during the months of October and November of this year. The batteries absent from their stations on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in Cuba, will hold practice as soon as practicable after their return. The order issued by Col. Frank provides that the target practice shall be in conformity with General Order No. 45, of 1896. The allowance of ammunition is that prescribed in G. O. No. 18, of 1897, with the amendments made in Circular 42, of Sept. 6, 1898, and G. O. 129, of July 13, 1899.

Adj't. Gen. Corbin received a telegram Sept. 27, from Gen. Shafter, at San Francisco, saying that the transport Grant sailed from that port on the 26th, with the 26th Vol. Inf., members of the Hospital Corps and a number of recruits, in all 49 officers and 1,542 men. The 26th Inf. numbers only 1,244 men, being 65 short of its complete quota. The difference represents the number of soldiers who have become "lost" since the departure of the regiment from Plattsburg, either by desertion or otherwise.

A slanderous surgeon, Dr. R. C. Warner, of the 1st S. D. Vol., has been brought to Cuba by the Colonel, Alfred S. Trust, and forced to apologize. The Lieutenant Colonel, Lee Stover, and Lieut. Horace C. Bates, against whom charges had been preferred, sent a letter to Senator Pettigrew, assailing their Colonel. The other two officers have also apologized.

A press despatch from Manila, Sept. 28, says: "Gen. MacArthur entered Porac to-day, after half an hour's fighting. The enemy fled northward, and when the Americans entered the town, they found it entirely deserted."

The attacking party moved on Porac, from Bacolor, in Pampanga Province, in two columns. The 9th Infantry, with two guns from Santa Rita, was commanded by Gen. Wheeler, and the 36th Infantry, under Col. J. F. Bell, with one gun, accompanied Gen. MacArthur from San Antonio. Just before the fight, Lieut. Col. Smith's command, the 12th Infantry, at Angeles, made a demonstration by firing artillery up the railroad track. Col. Liscum, of the 9th Infantry, reported one casualty, and Col. Bell reported four men of his regiment, the 36th, wounded. The artillery did not have any men injured. Two Filipino majors came to the American lines last night with messages regarding the American prisoners, who were to arrive this morning. They also requested permission for Gen. Alejandrino, one Colonel, and two Lieutenant Colonels to visit Gen. Otis. They were refused entrance to the American lines until noon on Friday, on account of to-day's fight, and Gen. Alejandrino alone will be allowed to visit Gen. Otis. The insurgents recently entrenched and garrisoned the town of Paeto, on Laguna de Bay, in the Province of Laguna. Subsequently Capt. Larsen, commanding the gunboat Napidan, landed for a conference with the citizens. As he was proceeding up the main street of the town with a squad he was received with a volley from a hidden trench. The party retreated to their boat under cover of the buildings, and regained their vessel. The Napidan then bombarded the trench for an hour, completely destroying it."

Professor R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University, one of the highest authorities on mechanical engineering and metals in this country, holds that the paint on the top sides of the cup defender Columbia offer considerable resistance and should in order to have the vessel at her best, be taken off. Prof. Thurston said that the paint will reduce the speed of the vessel 2 per cent, or between three and one-half and four minutes in a race of 30 miles and a 10 knot gait.

There is much reasonable complaint among officers of both the Navy and Army because of the neglect of those having charge of the Dewey parade in New York to show them the usual courtesies. A city father can get one hundred tickets to the grand stand, while only two are furnished to General Merritt for himself and his staff. It required some pressure to induce the committee to recognize the Major General commanding the Army in their invitations. Similar niggardliness has been shown in the treatment of the Navy. Altogether the management of the parade on Dewey Day in New York is not one for which those concerned have any occasion to be proud. The artists have magnificently redeemed the day by their excellent work of decoration, to which they have given much exhausting and unrequited labor. Nothing can be said in their praise which is not more than deserved. But bad manners and the neglect of proper consideration for others seems to be the distinguishing characteristic of the average New York politician. The managers of the parade appear to have known no better than to invite a foreign battalion from Canada to join in the procession. The Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian forces has very properly decided that he cannot permit his troops to join in the celebration of a victory over a nation with which England has relations of comity. We would suggest that they telegraph an invitation to the Queen Regent and the Spanish Admirals. This would give the affair somewhat the character of a Roman triumph, where the captives and their spoils followed in the train of the victorious General.

The corner stone of the new United States Government building at Chicago will be laid by the President of the United States on Chicago Day, Oct. 9, 1899. The Parade Committee have issued a handsome invitation to the ceremonies which is nearly as large as the front door, or say one of the windows of the new building. It is printed in gold and colors, and has on it a representation of the building. General Michael V. Sheridan, Colonel A. A. G., U. S. A., is chairman of the Parade Committee. Maj. W. F. Tucker, U. S. A., is secretary, and Col. Hugh T. Reed, Lieutenant, U. S. A., retired, is assistant secretary. Among the members of the committee are General Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.; Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A.; Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A.; Capt. L. D. Green, U. S. A.; General Joseph Stockton, General John McNulta, General Charles Fitz Simmons, General J. B. Barkley, General John T. Black, General Jasper F. Reed, General John B. Inman; Cols. Le Roy, T. Steward, H. B. Maxwell, George M. Moulton, C. R. E. Koch, J. B. Sanborn, E. D. Swain, James E. Stuart, Thomas L. Hartigan, J. R. Marshall, E. C. Young, Fred Bennett, D. Jack Foster and Henry L. Turner; Majs. L. M. Ellis and Elliott Durand; Capts. Lyman Lewis, Charles D. Palmer, P. J. Kelley, Comdr. H. L. Wait, late U. S. N., holds up the Navy end. The President can organize, with the help of this committee, several ably officered brigades and regiments. If he does not see that the corner stone is well and truly laid it will not be for want of distinguished assistance.

The committee having in charge the matter of presenting a sword to Capt. French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., by the citizens of West Virginia, have issued an elaborate invitation, with a remarkably fine portrait of the handsome Captain on the front page, and also an excellent presentation of the flagship New York. On separate pages are pictures of Morgantown, W. Va.; the West Virginia University and the sword and belt. The invitation is the work of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Philadelphia, and is in their best style. The invitation is signed by Geo. W. Atkinson, Governor of West Virginia; Senators Stephen B. Elkins, J. N. Camden and N. B. Scott, and J. C. White, State Geologist. Hon. Whitman T. Willey is chairman of the General Committee, and Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., is vice-chairman of the Executive Committee. West Virginia is justly proud of her distinguished son.

"Boys," said "Uncle Bill" Sherman in one of his last speeches to the G. A. R.: "Boys, do not parade any more. Your marching days are over. On public occasions have a grand stand erected and you sit on the stand and review the parade." It was good advice and it should be heeded. Why do men whose days of youthful vigor have passed wish to put themselves in contrast with lusty youth? Why should they insist upon enacting the part of the veteran, lingering superfluous on the stage, an object of pity rather than of praise? Every age has its pleasures, and the pleasures of marching over cobblestones and presenting themselves as a spectacle for popular applause, does not belong to the age at which the veterans of the Civil War have arrived.

This conclusion of high church authority should silence those who are seeking further occasion for offence against General Otis. But it will not; they are still harping upon this "outrage."

It is interesting to learn that recruiting for the Army is lively at Worcester, Mass., which is the home of Senator Hoar, and is hard by the donjon keep of Atkinson, from which he defies the United States Government. Capt. J. C. Gresham, 7th Cav., is the recruiting officer on Worcester.

This Inland Sea Inoshima is adjacent to another small island, by name Ikeshima, which served in 1857 as a target for the flagship of the Asiatic Squadron, when Capt. Selfridge was in command. A most unfortunate target it proved, for it was a living one, and the great gun practice of the Omaha proved most disastrous to the natives of the peaceful isle. The U. S. Government, however, indemnified the families of the killed, and as life among the Japanese is not highly valued, it was not long cherished against the peacefully inclined war ship by that forgiving nation. At some, however, the consequences were far reaching and not so easily forgotten.

Lieut. Col. Lee Stover writes: "The purported correspondence is utterly untrue and false. Your actions as Colonel of our regiment have always been true to the instincts of a good soldier. You have been careful to look after what you considered the best interests of the officers and men, and I believe that to you, in a large measure, is due the credit of bringing the regiment to a state of efficiency surpassed by no other regiment in service in the Philippines." Lieut. Bates wrote to the same officer. Col. Frost was satisfied with the apologies, and so informed Gen. Shafter, and the charges were accordingly withdrawn. Col. Frost is a Captain, 22d U. S. Infantry, now serving in the Philippines.

Preparations are being made to raise two more of the sunken Spanish gunboats lying at the bottom of Manila Bay, says a letter from the Navy Yard, Cavite. It is said that these two particular gunboats were sunk, not by shells from the American fleet, but by opening the bilge cocks and port holes by some of the crews, and that the seeming delay in raising these two small craft is due to the reluctance of those in charge to allow the general public to gain possession of these facts, which tends to demonstrate in a degree our reason for the lack of success of the Spanish arms. These two gunboats when raised will be overhauled, repaired and then attached, as in the case of the others, to one of the regular men of war, from which the supplies will be drawn and officered.

The island of Ihoshima, on the Inland Sea of Japan, near which the troopship Morgan City was wrecked the first week in September, has by reason of its name been wrongly located by many people familiar with Yokohama and its environs. Some thirty miles from Yokohama, off the village of Kamakura, where the bronze Buddha is located, is a tiny island called Ihoshima, meaning the island of caves. This is visited by all globe trotters and tourists in Japan, it, with the trip to Kamakura, where one may sit on the thumb of the big bronze Buddha, being one of the stereotyped pilgrimages. This island, in the Bay of Yedo is not, however, the one where the bones of the Morgan City are bleaching, but it is on a good-sized island of the same name in the Inland Sea that the transport was beached, and from which her people were rescued.

Gen. Lawton in a report made to the Adjutant General of the Department of the Pacific and forwarded to the War Department by Gen. Otis, particularly commends the actions of Maj. Clarence R. Edwards and Maj. Charles G. Starr, who took part in the operations in the expedition to Santa Cruz in the province of Laguna de Bay. Gen. Lawton refers to the illness of Gen. King and says it caused much embarrassment, some delay and confusion. Maj. Edwards was intrusted in the center of the advancing line and to Maj. Starr was intrusted the left flank. Referring to these officers Gen. Lawton says: "I desire to commend these officers in the highest terms for gallant work done by them on this occasion. No transportation accompanied this expedition, officers were all on foot and carried on their back all their supplies and equipments. I especially commend these officers for conspicuous gallantry on this occasion."

The Monterey was in fine shape for the recent bombardment of Olangapo, for she had within the last two months been thoroughly gone over and refitted. New boilers were sent out to her on the Solace from New York, arriving at Manila the middle of last month. These had been put in her; her bottom had been cleaned by divers, and in every way she was shipshape. It was a source of much rejoicing to her officers and men when Capt. Lentze's orders to the Monadnock were revoked and he was allowed to retain his original command. He had brought the Monterey out from San Francisco, and had worked hard to restore her to her original condition after the long voyage, and his friends felt that he should be allowed to retain the command. It is not regarded as probable that the Monterey will ever return to the Golden Gate, for the voyages across the Pacific will hardly be retaken, in view of the difficulties and hardships incurred by all connected with the trip of fifteen months ago.

Here is a story of Admiral Dewey which it is believed has not before appeared in print. When in the fall of 1897 he was an applicant for the command of the Asiatic Squadron; his official request was not viewed with any degree of favor by the Department, and he was politely, for they always do official things, no matter how disagreeable, in a most sublimely courteous manner, refused the assignment. Finding that he could not make it through official channels, he tried political ones, with the result that through influence he received the coveted command. It was not the intention, however, of the Department to allow him to depart unreburdened for having forced his orders, and he was summoned one day to the presence of the Secretary, who said to him: "Commodore Dewey, your orders to the command of the Asiatic Squadron have been issued, but against the judgment of the Department, which does not feel that you hold the proper qualifications for such a position, and who also deprecates the fact that you have employed political influence to secure the assignment." "So," replied the Commodore, in a musing tone. "May I, Mr. Secretary, ask you one question in reply to the statement you have made?" "Most certainly." "Then," went on the Commodore, "if you so disapprove of the use of political influence to secure personal ends, how did you achieve your present position in the Cabinet, Mr. Secretary?" The answer of the Department is not recorded.

RECRUITING INCIDENTS.

In following the regulations requiring consent of parent or guardian for enlistment of minors, interesting incidents occasionally occur in a recruiting office. The following recently came under the notice of a recruiting officer at Los Angeles, Cal. An applicant for enlistment on going to the recruiting office, presented a note which read as follows:

"Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 31, 1899.
I give my consent for Bob to join the U. S. service, if he wishes to do so.
(Signed.)

"Mrs. John James Smith."

This letter of consent was brief, in true military correspondence style, as follows:

"Consent of Mrs. John James Smith for husband to enlist."

EVEN THE PARROT SAYS "DEWEY."

Mrs. Washington McLean, who has put her house in Washington at the disposal of Admiral Dewey, has trained her pet parrot to call out heartily to the Admiral when he enters the house next week:

"Hello, George! Hello, George Dewey! Walk in, George!"

The parrot has already practiced this salutation on several male visitors, but it is predicted by Poll's owner that he will soon become acquainted with the identity of the real Admiral.

ADMIRAL DEWEY TO GENERAL BUTTERFIELD

General Butterfield has received the following:

"Flagship Olympia, Gibraltar, Sept. 7, 1899.

"My Dear General: I was exceedingly sorry to learn from the New York "Tribune" of Aug. 22 that you had been quite ill, your illness being attributed to overwork in connection with the reception to be given in my honor. The same paper stated, however, that you were then much better. I sincerely hope that the attack was of the briefest and that you are now in the best possible condition. The bunkers of the Olympia are now being stored to their utmost capacity with coal, so that there may be no delay in our arrival at New York by the 28th. We sail on Sunday, the 10th, for that port. With kindest regards, very sincerely,

GEORGE DEWEY."

Officers who have subscribed to the Battle Monument at West Point, their surviving relatives or heirs who want copies of the "History of the Monument" sent to them are requested to send their addresses to Prof. C. W. Larned, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., as soon as possible. A large portion of the edition of this work is already distributed, and no more will be printed. Heirs of officers whose names are on the monument will also receive a copy upon application.

PERSONALS.

Secretary Root visited Gettysburg by special train Sept. 27, as a guest of the Battlefield Commission.

Private Secretary Porter and Mrs. Porter have returned to their home, 1623 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Capt. William Crosier, U. S. A., has returned to Washington, D. C., from the Hague Conference, and is again on duty at the War Department.

The death of Mrs. Emma De Carvallo, widow of the late Dr. Carlos De Carvallo, U. S. A., was a shock to her many warm friends in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Adml. Queen, Mrs. Raborg, the Misses Owen are back to their home, 1208 18th street, N. W., from a pleasant summer passed at North Hatley, Canada.

Capt. Wm. Fletcher, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Fletcher are at their home, 2020 Hillyer Place, Washington, D. C., after taking short trips during the summer.

Mr. Preston Sands, son of the late Adml. Sands, U. S. N., Mrs. and Miss Sands, have returned to Washington, D. C., and are at their home, 1222 Connecticut avenue.

Col. Daingerfield Parker, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Parker have returned from Coburg, Canada, where they passed the summer, and are at 2021 Hillyer Place, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Allen Smith, wife of Maj. Allen Smith, U. S. A., is still with the Misses Smith at West Point, N. Y., and will return to Fort Slocum, N. Y. H., in October, where they will visit friends.

Miss Keats Rodgers, daughter of the late Capt. John Rodgers, U. S. A., is again at her home, 1310 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., after a pleasant trip in Europe during the early summer.

Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. N., and Mrs. and the Misses Hoy will return to their home in Washington, D. C., early in October, after dividing their summer between Narragansett, Pier, R. I., and Bar Harbor, Me.

Mrs. Mercer, wife of Maj. Gen. Carroll Mercer, U. S. A., has returned to her country home, near Frederick, Md., after visiting New London, Conn., and Narragansett Pier, R. I., and expects to join Maj. Mercer in California, during this fall.

Dr. John Henry Fries, a contract Army Surgeon, killed himself on the transport Burnside as she was nearing port, Sept. 26. He left a letter stating that a physician from Mobile had driven him out of Santiago by falsely accusing him of concealing a case of yellow fever.

Col. A. A. Harbach, 1st U. S. Inf., arrived in New York Sept. 28 from San Francisco, Cal., where he has been in charge of recruit camps, and is en route to join his regiment in Cuba. The Colonel is stopping at the Grand Hotel, while in New York, and expects to leave there the first of next week.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., and Mrs. Sigsbee have the sympathy of their many friends in the death of their bright young daughter Eleanor, who died very suddenly at Rohoboth, Del., on the 25th inst. The remains were brought to Washington, D. C., and the funeral took place from the residence of Comdr. Peck, U. S. N., 2725 P street, the interment being at Annapolis, Md.

Capt. Alexander H. McCormick and Capt. Albert S. Barker, U. S. N., have qualified for promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rear Admiral Pickett, and the vacancy that will be caused by the retirement of Rear Admiral Howison on Oct. 10. The promotion of Capt. Barker will make Capt. Charles S. Cotton the ranking Captain in the Navy.

Gen. Elwell S. Otis, of Manila, is one of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. His elder brother, Ira Otis, who died last year, was a man of political prominence in Monroe County, New York. His youngest sister is the wife of Col. A. A. Harbach, 1st U. S. Inf. His other sisters are Mrs. Culver, Mrs. Read and Mrs. Poole, of Rochester, N. Y. Gen. Otis has one daughter by his present wife, and two others by a previous marriage. All of them are grown up young ladies.

Capt. R. N. Getty, 1st U. S. Inf., with the depot battalion of that regiment, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Cuba.

Lieut. F. Van S. Chamberlain, 2d U. S. Inf., arrived in New York City this week from Chicago, en route to join his regiment at Paso Caballo, Cuba.

Capt. D. C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., arrived at Fort Hancock, N. J., Sept. 22, and took charge of the medical department of that post.

Lieut. G. V. H. Moseley, 9th U. S. Cav., and A. A. Surg. Malone Duggan are at present the sole commissioned representatives at Camp Eagle Pass, Texas.

General Geo. H. Weeks, U. S. A., retired, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth to his son Lieut. George McD. Weeks, 15th U. S. Inf., at present at that post.

Capt. H. L. Harris, 1st U. S. Art., visited Camp Meade, Pa., this week and made a critical inspection of the 41st and 47th Regiments of Volunteer Infantry.

Maj. Gen. Wealey Merritt, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieut. Mott, A. D. C., visited Newport and Fort Adams, R. I., early this week and was received with the usual honors.

Officers of the Army lately registering in New York City are Col. W. H. Beck, Lieut. N. K. Averill, Maj. Ernest Hinds, Grand Hotel; Col. A. L. Hough, the Netherland.

The following naval officers have passed examinations for promotion: Capt. McCormick, Capt. Barker, Lieut. Comdr. Potter, Lieut. Henry Minnett and Asst. Surg. R. S. Blakeman.

Lieut. Harry E. Smith, 1st U. S. Art., who belongs to one of the batteries which recently arrived at Fort Terry, N. Y., from Florida, is at present on recruiting duty at Chicago.

Mr. William R. Hay, of Springfield, Ill., son of ex-Mayor Hay, of that city, and nephew of Secretary of State Hay, enlisted September 23 in the 8th U. S. Cav. for service in Cuba.

Secretary of the Navy Long returned to Washington September 25 from his summer vacation. He will present the sword provided by Congress for Admiral Dewey on the steps of the Capitol.

Prominent citizens of Richmond, Va., are planning to have Admiral Dewey and General Fitzhugh Lee in that city when the torpedo boat being constructed there is launched in the latter part of October.

Capt. W. H. Coffin and Lieuts. G. G. Gatley and J. R. Procter, Jr., with Siege Battery K, 5th U. S. Art., have rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., after successful target practice at Montauk Point, L. I.

Lieut. Winfield Scott Overton, U. S. A., on leave, who was wounded in the knee in the Philippines while leading Battery G, 3d Art., in action, reached his home in Whitestone, N. Y., September 21. A gold-mounted sword has been purchased by subscription in Whitestone, and has been presented to the Lieutenant.

Capt. J. Symmonds, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V., 1st Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cav., arrived in New York on September 21 from Puerto Principe, Cuba. He is on two months' sick leave, and is convalescing from combined attack of typhoid and yellow fever, and is progressing favorably in the recovery of his health.

Mrs. Horace Cheshire, twenty-five years old, of Larchmont-on-the-Sound, sister-in-law of Lieut. Comdr. L. Cheshire, U. S. N., jumped from a fifth-story window of the Hotel Majestic, New York City, September 22, where she was a guest, and died a few minutes later. She was suffering from nervous prostration.

Among the passengers on the New York, which left Southampton, England, September 23, for New York City, was Rear Admiral Walker, U. S. N. The Campania, which sailed from Liverpool the same day for New York, had among her passengers Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Beresford, E. L. Godkin and Arnold Morley, former British Postmaster General.

2d Lieut. Harry S. Howland, of the 23d Inf., who is reported by General Otis to have been severely wounded in the arm in Cebu on August 23, is well known in Washington and Chicago, his home city. Lieut. Howland worked for newspapers in Chicago as a reporter, and afterwards removed to Washington, where he was associated with the Chicago "Tribune" correspondence bureau.

Among those who witnessed the launch of the hand-some yacht Dreamer from the yards of Lewis Nixon, at Elizabethport, N. J., on September 25 were Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, of the Texas; Capt. F. E. Chadwick, of the New York; Capt. C. J. Train, of the Massachusetts, and Capt. H. C. Taylor, of the Indiana. The launch was attended with the greatest success.

Among others on the transport Valencia which arrived at San Francisco, Sept. 24, were Maj. H. F. Hoyt, Chief Surgeon; Capt. G. H. Gale, 4th U. S. Cav.; Lieut. Le Roy Ettinge, 6th U. S. Cav.; Lieut. F. B. Hawkins, 3d U. S. Inf., son of the late Col. Hawkins, 10th Pennsylvania Vol., who comes home on business connected with his father's estate, and Lieut. G. M. Hayward, U. S. N.

The friends of Capt. E. H. Browne, 4th Regiment, U. S. Inf., will be pleased to learn that, after nearly four months' illness in hospital at Manila and at Corregidor Island, he had so far regained his health as to be able to rejoin his regiment at Imus, Luzon, by the 28th of July. The address of Mrs. Browne for the autumn and winter months will be Almont, Mich.

General and Mrs. Henry have received from the Insular Police of Porto Rico a full length portrait of the General, "as a slight token of the regard in which the former Governor of Porto Rico and the founder of the Insular Police is held by the latter, and assuring them of the high esteem and admiration which the mass of the Porto Rican people and every member of the Insular Police feels for its beloved former Governor and his wife."

It appears that Capt. Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf., was appointed to a Majority in one of the Volunteer regiments, and this was overlooked in referring to his transfer to a company of the depot battalion and probable station at Fort Thomas, to which his family would then remove. His assignment, however, to a Volunteer regiment will permit Mrs. Muir to remain at Fort Leavenworth, which will be agreeable to the little social circle at the post.—*Kansas City Times*.

We have received a memorial volume in honor of Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, U. S. A., who was killed by an explosion of gun cotton at Carney's Point, N. J., April 29, 1899. It contains a fine likeness of the deceased officer. It is the report of a memorial service at Christ Church Christiana Hundred, in whose Christian work Capt. Stuart had been an active participant. The memorial service, by the Rev. L. W. Butler, D. D., is given, addressed by Capt. George D. Morgan, 3d Cav., and Capt. N. B. Gordon, O. D., U. S. A.; the order issued by the Ordnance Department announcing the death of Capt. Stuart, and the resolutions passed by the vestry of Christ Church.

Lieut. C. D. Wood, 46th Inf., is at Knoxville, Mass., on recruiting duty.

Maj. A. G. Hennisee, 2d U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Placetas, Cuba.

Capt. W. W. Galbraith, U. S. A., is at Morredale, Cumberland County, Pa.

Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 43d Inf., is a recent arrival in Baltimore for recruiting duty.

A. A. Surg. Elias H. Porter, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Lieut. Thos. P. Murphy, 47th Inf., has joined at Camp Meade, Pa., from recruiting duty.

Lieut. C. W. Pierce, 46th Inf., is a recent visitor to Woodsville, N. H., on recruiting duty.

Surg. M. H. Crawford, U. S. N., is on duty at the Marine Rendezvous, New York City.

Capt. L. H. Walker, 4th U. S. Art., assumed command of Fort Washington, Md., on Sept. 26.

Acting Assistant Surg. Chas. F. Craig, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty.

Lieut. C. H. Morrow, 47th Inf., has joined at Camp Meade, Pa., from recruiting duty at Somerset, Ky.

Lieut. Allen L. Briggs, 47th Inf., rejoined at Camp Meade, Pa., this week, from recruiting duty at Philadelphia.

Lieut. J. C. Johnson, 4th U. S. Art., with a detachment from Fort Washington, Md., arrived at Fort Hunt, Va., Sept. 26.

Col. Edmund Rice, with his regiment, the 26th Inf., sailed from San Francisco for Manila, Sept. 25, on the City of Para.

Col. James Casey, U. S. A., has left Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., for New York City, where he is stopping at 106 Madison avenue.

Chaplain J. P. Chidwick, U. S. N., has accepted the position of Chaplain-General of the Spanish War Veterans' Association.

Maj. Alexander Rodgers, 6th U. S. Cav., goes from Europe to Manila by way of the Suez Canal, to report to Major General Otis for duty.

Lieut. C. H. Arnold, Jr., 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Wadsworth early in the week from a short visit to Baltimore and Fort McHenry, Md.

Capt. M. M. Macomb, 7th U. S. Art., will shortly take his light battery M from Washington Barracks to encamp for a few days near Hagerstown, Md.

Mrs. Dickinson, widow of the late Capt. Walter M. Dickinson, with her mother and sisters have taken apartments at 25 West 84th street, New York.

Lieut. H. F. Eggle, 47th Inf., visited several places in Pennsylvania this week to secure recruits for the regiment now being organized at Camp Meade.

Comdr. C. C. Todd, U. S. N., who returned recently from South America, was in Washington, D. C., September 22, where he reported at the Navy Department.

C. P. D. Vroom, Inspector-General, U. S. A., visited South Framingham, Mass., this week and made a critical inspection of the 46th Inf., Colonel Walter S. Schuyler, commanding.

Capt. Alexander Piper, U. S. A., retired, and family are now residing at Sing Sing, N. Y., Capt. Piper having accepted a responsible position with the Seamless Metal Ware Company.

Maj. Butler D. Price, 4th Regt., U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Price, announce the marriage of their daughter Elizabeth Senter, to Capt. Carver Howland, 4th Regt., U. S. Inf., Manila, P. I., Aug. 17, 1899.

Maj. S. W. Miller, 46th Inf. (Captain, 5th U. S. Inf.), has returned to South Framingham from a visit to Boston and Lovell's Island to select a suitable place for target practice for the regiment.

Maj. J. P. Story, of Maj. General Merritt's staff, visited Fort Niagara, N. Y., and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., this week, and made a critical inspection of the Volunteer infantry regiments organizing at these posts.

Oswegoites are rejoiced at the prospect of Fort Ontario being reorganized by Co. I, 7th U. S. Infantry, which will go there from Madison Barracks on the arrival of the depot battalion of the 15th U. S. Infantry from Cuba.

We have received a printed invitation to attend a national reunion of the blue and the gray in Evansville, Ind., Oct. 10-13 next. As the invitation is not signed, we do not know under what auspices the reunion is to be conducted.

General Russell A. Alger will be one of the President's fifty guests at the banquet to be tendered Admiral Dewey at the White House on October 3. General Alger will be one of the few private citizens to be present on the occasion.

Adj't. Gen. Corbin was a guest this week at the wedding of Miss Julia Grant and Prince Cantacuzene, at Newport. During his absence from the War Department Cols. Ward, Gilmore and Carter acted at different times as the Adjutant General.

Albert C. Allen, son of Capt. L. C. Allen, 18th U. S. Inf., has been appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 38th Volunteers. He was formerly a Sergeant in Battery C, Utah Volunteers, and mustered out, and at present is with the 21st U. S. Inf. in the Philippines.

Mrs. W. A. Shunk, wife of Maj. Shunk, U. S. A., is at 1216 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C., where her little daughter will also return to and reside for the winter. Maj. Shunk sailed from San Francisco September 16 for Manila on the Belgian King.

"In all the two years and a half that I have sat at the Cabinet table," said Secretary Long the other day, "I have never seen President McKinley give the slightest sign of irritation or impatience even when he was under great stress and in trying circumstances. On the contrary, he has always been patient, and even cheerful. He is the most amiable of men."

Lieut. Col. John H. Higbee, U. S. Marine Corps, was married Sept. 25 at "The Little Church Around the Corner," New York, to Miss L. A. W. Sutcliffe. Only a few immediate relatives were present. The bride is a daughter of the late Ingraham Sutcliffe, of Nova Scotia, and has lived in New York for several years. Col. and Mrs. Higbee started at once to Boston for a wedding trip. They will probably make their home in New York.

Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., during his service in the Navy has never been in command of a modern steel vessel, except the despatch boat *Dolphin*, and never served on any until as Commander of the Asiatic Station, he took up his quarters on the *Olympia*. His first service was on the *Wabash* as a midshipman in 1858. He was on the *Pawnee* up to the beginning of the Civil War, during which he served successively on the Mississippi, the Brooklyn, the Agawam, the Colorado and the Kearsarge. After the war he returned to the Colorado. His first command was the *Narragansett* in 1870, and afterwards he commanded in that order the Supply, the *Narragansett*, the Juniata, the *Dolphin* and the Pensacola. His next command was the Asiatic Station.

Miss Mary Otis, daughter of General Elwell S. Otis, lately visiting in Ohio, is now at home at Rochester, N. Y.

Capt. Richard Rush, U. S. N., retired, and family, who have been spending the summer at Poland Springs, Me., have gone to Catakill, N. Y., for the autumn.

A. A. Surg. C. F. Craig, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 26, and left for San Francisco for duty at the U. S. General Hospital there.

Eighty dollars belonging to Maj. Pittenhouse was stolen from the open safe of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, last week. Detectives are in search of the thief.

The address of Mrs. and Miss O'Connell, wife and daughter of Maj. John J. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf., is No. 4 Osunbury street, Regents Park, N. W., London, England.

Lieuts. John B. Blish, John T. Newton and George W. Denfeld, U. S. N., were ordered Sept. 27 to proceed to New York to make arrangements for witnessing the reporting of the coming yacht races by wireless telegraphy.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Frederick A. Traut, U. S. N., and Miss Comelia Stockton, daughter of Comdr. Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., president of the Naval War College. He and Miss Stockton are favorites in Newport society.

Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., Captain of the Port of Havana, Cuba, arrived at New York Sept. 28 from Havana, en route for Washington and for his home, in Lexington, Ky. Lieut. Comdr. Young is suffering from trouble of the eyes, the effect of the climate of Havana.

Mrs. Van Duzen, wife of Capt. Van Duzen, 7th Art., sailed with her husband on Sept. 27 for London on the St. Paul, and will probably return to the United States about the end of the month, and after that will occupy quarters at Washington Barracks during her husband's absence.

Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Infantry, comes from Manila, "hobbling home on crutches," as says the song, describing the life of the soldier. One of his legs is paralyzed as the result of sunstroke. He arrived in New York Sept. 25, and will go to Springfield, Mass., where he will spend the month of October with friends seeking to recover his health that he may return to duty.

The Rev. John M. Life, chaplain of the 7th Ohio Volunteers during the Spanish-American war, has been found guilty by the Ohio Methodist Conference of conduct unbecoming a minister of the Gospel in using disrespectful language to the daughter of the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and was expelled from the ministry. An appeal was taken.

The New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion will hold its first meeting after the summer vacation at Delmonico's, on the evening of Oct. 4. Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., will preside. A paper entitled "An All-Night ride of the 1st Ma ne Cavalry Volunteers in the Rear of the Confederate Army" will be read by Companian Capt. Joel Wilson, U. S. V. Nine new members will be elected. There was a net gain of six in membership during the year ending April 30, 1899, on May 1 being 1,298.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending Sept. 27, 1899: Lieut. E. Hinds, U. S. A.; Maj. J. L. Clem, U. S. A.; Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N.; Medical Instr. J. A. Hawke, U. S. N.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Gen. L. H. Carpenter, U. S. A.; Lieut. Harry West, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. A. Shipton, U. S. A.; Lieut. Harry Minett, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. H. Faust, U. S. N.; Col. T. F. Barr, U. S. A.; Comdr. W. Maynard, U. S. N.; Paymr. H. R. Belknap, U. S. A., and Mrs. Belknap; Lieut. R. B. Powers, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, U. S. N.; Lieut. G. R. Marvell, U. S. N.; Lieut. O. P. Jackson, U. S. A.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., in an address at a recent religious convention at Spokane, Wash., said: "The chaplaincy is no place for a minister who has not resources within himself. His duties are not laid down in books; he must find where he is wanted, go there and stay there as long as anything remains to be done in this line. He can offer his prayers as he keeps moving. The 'real hustler' is in demand in the chaplains' corps, and always will be. The war in Cuba and the Philippines has stopped the mouths of the critics who before considered chaplains in the military service neither useful nor ornamental. Chaplains have received historical recognition and won lasting honors for their fearless devotion to sick, wounded, dying and dead, and not a word of complaint has ever been filed against a chaplain of the Regular Army to the effect that he was unfaithful in the field."

Referring to the appointment of Lieut. William P. Kitts to the 42d Infantry, U. S. V., the Brooklyn "Weekly" says: "His friends will be pleased to hear of his appointment in the U. S. Volunteers. During the time he was a member of the 13th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and 22d Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, he proved himself a conscientious and faithful member, and is certainly deserving of the recognition he has received from Washington. He has lived in the West End for over nineteen years, and has been prominent in the social and athletic circles. He is a graduate of Public School No. 2, also of the Bryant Military Academy, Roslyn, N. Y., at which place he was made a 1st Lieutenant of the cadets. At one time he was vice-president of the Bay Ridge Athletic Club, and was secretary of that organization until the time of his commission in the Army. He is the eldest son of Mr. W. A. Kitts, business manager of the Army and Navy Journal.

The event of the season at Newport, R. I., was the marriage of Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, now in the Philippines, to Prince Michel Cantacuzene, of Russia. The Russian ceremony took place Sunday evening, Sept. 24, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer. The "parents d'honneur" at this service were the Grand Duke Vladimir and Mrs. Potter Palmer. Miss Grant had two grooms de noece, according to the Russian custom. They were her brother, Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, and her uncle, Mr. Adrian Honore. Those of the Prince Cantacuzene were Honore Palmer and Potter Palmer, Jr. The marriage ceremony according to the rites of the Episcopal Church took place Sept. 25, at All Saints' Chapel, Newport, and was a most brilliant and distinguished affair. Among the numerous guests were Major Generals Miles and Merritt, Brig. Gen. Corbin, their staff officers, etc. The presents were numberless and costly. Many cablegrams as well as telegrams of congratulation were received during the day, one especially being highly treasured—that from the bride's father in the Philippines. One came from President McKinley and several from the family of the Prince in Russia. A reception followed, and then the married couple left for New York, where they will remain at the Waldorf-Astoria for a short visit prior to sailing for Europe. They will visit several of the principal European capitals before starting for Odessa, where the castle of the Prince is situated, and where the couple will reside.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Sept. 21, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Referring to your cablegram of Sept. 18, 16 churches in different localities were occupied by United States troops. Four were only partially occupied, and religious services were not interfered with. Also, three convents were occupied. These three and 10 of the 16 churches were formerly occupied by insurgents. Church property was respected and protected by our troops. OTIS.

Manila, Sept. 23.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Insurgents succeeded in derailing section of train yesterday, short distance from Angeles. Then made attack on railway guards; result, Capt. Perry, Q. M., slightly wounded in arm; Pvt. Charles Ziemans, Hosp. Corps, killed; Pvt. Sam Steele, I, 17th Inf., severely wounded; Civilian Charles S. Price, slightly wounded, and unknown civilian killed. Insurgents driven, leaving six dead in their tracks, and troops immediately sent in pursuit. OTIS.

Manila, Sept. 23.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Hughes, Iloilo, reports Lopez and 64 armed men surrendered to Byrne at Castellano, Negros. Election in that island Oct. 2. Sought conference. Chief insurgents Panay wished to know what promise could be given them in case of formal submission. Told no arrangements possible until surrendered and force disbanded. OTIS.

Manila, Sept. 24.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Bates returned from Jolo, 21st inst., having placed garrisons at Siassi and Bungam, Tawi Tawi Group; one company each place. Affairs in archipelago satisfactory. Bates saw chief insurgents Zamboanga; still anxious to receive United States garrison on condition of withdrawal should Aguinido succeed in Luzon. Proposition not entertained. Zamboanga having trouble with more Datus in vicinity, who have raised United States flag. Dato Cagayan, Sulu Islands, visited Jolo, gave adhesion and desired to raise the American flag instead of Spanish flag on island. American flag will be raised there. Ready to give six months' notice in order to establish in archipelago customs regulations under protocol between Spain, Germany and Great Britain of 1880. Bates report by mail. OTIS.

Manila, Sept. 24, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Following deaths since last report: Dysentery, acute—Aug. 24, at Jolo, Henry Baumer, Co. E, 23d Inf.; Sept. 17, Isaac E. Tambo, Co. E, 4th Inf.; Sept. 21, John Le Claire, Co. I, 13th Inf.; Sept. 22, Martin Johnson, Co. D, 3d Inf.; Sept. 23, Benjamin Tolleston, Co. B, 3d Inf. Coalitis, chronic, at Jolo—Frank E. Armstrong, Co. H, 23d Inf., drowned accidentally at Bacolod, Negros Sept. 12, Sergt. Frederick Sinnes, band, 6th Inf., pneumonia; Sept. 16, John Nolan, Co. H, 13th Inf., diarrhoea, chronic; Sept. 17, Louis E. Corbett, Co. D, 9th Inf., typhoid fever; William H. Casey, Co. G, 4th Inf., appendicitis; Sept. 18, Thomas Holiauay, Co. A, 24th Inf., paralysis, ascending; Sept. 20, Shubell A. Snow, Co. G, 21st Inf. OTIS.

Manila, Sept. 25.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Referring to your cablegram of Sept. 15, Robert H. Lee, F, 20th Kansas, died Sept. 6, dysentery, Hong Kong. OTIS.

Manila, Sept. 26.

Adjutant General, Washington:
On Sept. 22 and 23 Snyder attacked strong insurgent positions about five miles west of Cebu with 265 officers and men, Tennessee Regiment, and 517 officers and men, 13th, 6th and 23d Infantry and 6th Artillery, driving enemy from works and capturing seven forts, including smooth-bore cannon mounted thereon, and fourteen entrenched and fortified places. Our loss, Private William M. Hanley, A, 6th Infantry, killed, and four wounded. Enemy's loss estimated at 40. Insurgents retreated to new fortifications far southwest. Snyder returned to Cebu with Tennessee troops, who had disembarked from transport Indiana to take part in action. Two companies 19th Infantry hold important positions in mountains. OTIS.

Manila, Sept. 26.

Acting Adj't Gen. Ward, Sept. 26, received a cable message from General Otis, saying that the transport Puebla arrived at Manila Sept. 25, with no casualties. The Puebla sailed from San Francisco Aug. 29 with five officers and 659 recruits, and made a remarkably quick trip across the ocean.

Manila, Sept. 26.

Drowned, 3d Infantry, at Bagbag River, Balibag, in advance on enemy, Aug. 14, G, Max Jackson; G, Corp. Peter Larson. Killed, 16th Infantry, at Meyeanayan, Sept. 20, D, William Hardy. Wounded, 21st Infantry, near Las Pinas, 17th H, Alexander Hochberg, foot, moderate; 37th Infantry, near Angeles, 22d, B, Corp. Charles H. Lawson, arm, severe. OTIS.

Manila, Sept. 22.

Panay, Laning commanding, captured steamer Mundaca, illicitly trading. Marveles, Oman commanding, captured steamer Taaleno, aiding and abetting insurgents. Taaleno will make good gunboat; 100 tons. Will fit out and man her. WATSON.

Admiral Watson telegraphed the Navy Department, Sept. 22, that the marines from Washington, New York and Philadelphia, who went to Manila on the Army transport Sydney, were landed, at Manila, Sept. 21. They will compose part of the marine garrison at the Cavite Naval Station.

Manila, Sept. 27.

Mandora discovered heavy gun mounted opposite Kalakian Point, Subig Bay; exchanged shot with Charleston. Sent Charleston, Monterey, Concord and Zafiro, with a detachment of marines and sailors from the Baltimore, to capture and destroy. Attacked insurgent position 23d; after bombardment, landing party carried intrenchments, dispossessed enemy, and destroyed a 16-centimeter Krupp gun. Casualties, William Shepherd, apprentice, second class, Charleston, seriously wounded; Charles Haffke, coal passer, Concord, heat prostration. Insurgent fire heavy, but poorly aimed. Enemy's loss unknown. Full report mailed. WATSON.

Manila, Sept. 25.

Gunboat Urdaneta, Cadet Welborn C. Wood, commanding, has been captured and destroyed by the insurgents while blockading. The wreck is hard aground, water two feet deep, near Orani, on Orani River, northwestern corner of Manila Bay, and is completely gutted. Draft, maximum, was less than six feet. Displacement in tons, 42. Battery consists of one-pounder rapid fire gun, one machine gun (Colt automatic), one machine

gun (Nordenfeldt), 25 millimeters. The reason of its presence in that river is not known. Comdr. Cornwell was preventing the landing of arms with forty men. His force was too small to attack armed insurgents at the village. Water is only six feet deep on the bar at the mouth of the river. Cannot obtain any authentic information of the crew as yet, because insurgents will not respect flag of truce. Cadet Wood with the crew of nine enlisted men and one Chinaman are not accounted for. The name and rate of Americana, who, all of them, were attached to the Oregon, as follows: Benjamin James Green, Coxswain; William Mitchell, seaman; Samuel Tilden Heriot, ordinary seaman; Edward Burke, ordinary seaman; George Daniel Drummond, machinist, first class; John James Farley, fireman, first class; Thomas Grey, fireman, second class; Samuel Stone, seaman. Vessel burned. Report by mail. WATSON.

A later despatch from Admiral Watson says that the insurgents report that Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, commanding the Urdaneta, was killed.

General Shafter reports, Sept. 26, to the War Department the arrival of the transport Valencia at San Francisco, with six companies of the 1st Montana, 18 officers and 276 enlisted men, and the following military passengers: Capt. Gate, 4th Cav.; Lieut. Ellingsen, 6th Art., and Hawkins, 3d Inf.; Maj. Hoyt, Chief Surgeon of Volunteers; Act. Asst. Surg. Lowell and Hogan; Lieut. Maynard, U. S. N.; five Hospital Corps men, three sick soldiers, 84 discharged soldiers. General Shafter also reports the arrival of transport City of Para, with Capt. Perkins and Lieut. Gorson, Signal Corps; Maj. Duncan, 1st Montana; Lieut. Leyall, 24th Inf.; Lieut. Keeves, 16th Inf.; Capt. Weeber, 4th Cav., and nine other cabin passengers; 21 enlisted men, including 3, of 13th Co., volunteer Signal Corps, and 7 sick miscellaneous organizations; 932 discharged men; total number of passengers, 995.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 23.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Zealandia arrived here yesterday with headquarters band and six companies, 1st Montana, 22 officers, 341 enlisted men, and following military passengers: Col. Boyle, 19th Inf.; Capt. Howland, 4th, and Humphrey, 22th Inf.; Lieut. Donovan, 21st Inf.; Asst. Surg. Kirkpatrick, U. S. A.; ten Hospital Corps men; 208 discharged soldiers. Casualty during voyage: Corp. James Ashton, discharged soldier, 4th Inf., died at sea, 20th inst., body on board, remains transported; 2d Lieut. Joseph B. Morse, 9th Inf. SHAFER, Maj. Gen.

Havana, Sept. 23.

Adjutant General, Washington:

1st Battalion, 2d Artillery, Batteries B, C, D, E, the Depot Battalion, will be ready to return to the States on arrival of transport. Where shall the four batteries embark for? There are 21 general prisoners here who should go with the battalion to serve out their sentences in the States. Where shall they be sent? BROOKE.

Havana, Sept. 23.

Adjutant General, Washington:

3d Battalion, 5th Infantry, left Baracoa for New York on Burnside, 22d. Two officers, 108 enlisted men.

BROOKE, Commanding.

Havana, Sept. 25.

Death report, 23d, Pinar del Rio: Musician James E. Mitchell, Co. G, 1st Inf., septicemia, died 2d.

BROOKE.

Sandy Hook, 8.41 a. m., Sept. 26.

Mayor Van Wyck, New York:
Olympia arrived this morning. Go to Tompkinsville to-morrow.

DEWEY.

Sandy Hook, Sept. 26.

Secretary of the Navy:
Olympia will go to Tompkinsville to-morrow.

DEWEY.

Admiral Dewey, Sandy Hook:

The Department is happy to learn of your safe arrival and extends to you and your officers and crew a most cordial welcome home.

J. D. LONG.

Medical Director J. Rufus Tryon, formerly Surgeon General of the Navy, and in charge of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, was retired Sept. 24, 1899, under the age clause. The promotions that result from his retirement in the Medical Corps were printed in the Journal last week. Dr. Tryon entered the Navy in September, 1863, and did good service during the war of the rebellion. He was with Admiral Farragut in the battle of Mobile Bay. He had charge of the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, during the terrible epidemic in 1871, and subsequently had the care of the naval patients at Pensacola, Fla., during the yellow fever epidemic in 1873. He was Fleet Surgeon of the White Squadron under Admiral Walker for two years, and during the cruise in Europe he received the decoration of the Bust of Libertad for services rendered the sick and wounded of both parties at Mawto during the Venezuelan revolution. More recently he represented the United States at the International Medical Congress at Madrid just before the outbreak of the war between Spain and the United States. Since then he has been on duty as General Inspector of Naval Hospitals. He was Surgeon General of the Navy from May, 1893, to May, 1897, and is entitled to much of the credit for the efficient condition of that branch of the naval service during the Spanish war. He is a native of New York and will make his home on Manhattan Island.

The newspapers have reported that one Frank Cartwright complains that wormy bacon has been fed to the troops at Camp Meade, Pa. Investigation shows that there is no Frank Cartwright connected with any of the regiments stationed at Camp Meade—the 28th, 41st and 47th Infantry. Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, 10th Inf., who is Acting Commissary at Camp Meade, reports that all food is thoroughly inspected, and he states from his personal knowledge that only first-class subsistence stores have been supplied to the troops.

The latest story of Dewey comes from London County, Virginia, where he distinguished himself as the trainer of a sheep killing collie. Finding that the dog was condemned to death Dewey asked permission to try his hand on him. He tied the collie's feet together and put him in such a position before a barn door which was divided across the middle that the sheep in going out had to jump on him. Dewey then went inside and started after the old bell-wether with a club. Following him 100 sheep vaulted through the half open door and landed with all four feet on the prostrate and repentant Pan. After this experience the most ardent persuasions could never get the collie into the same ten-acre lot with the mildest mannered sheep that was ever sheared.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary, Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC AND 8TH CORPS ORDERS.
Special Orders of Aug. 8 are 1st Lieut. Le Roy Ellingsen, 6th Cav., to San Francisco, Cal.; Asst. Surg. B. S. Higgin, to Ballino, Luzon, relieving A. A. Surg. R. F. Jones, who will proceed to Malolos, Luzon; 2d Lieut. A. A. Surg. W. J. Lyster, to 2d Reserve Hospital, Manila.

Special orders, Aug. 5.—Capt. C. R. Krautoff, C. S., to relieve Capt. W. H. Anderson, C. S., as Depot Commissary to Binondo; Comy. Sgt. P. Lynch, to Binondo, relieving G. O'Reilly, ordered to Ermita. Leave one month, to visit China and Japan, granted Capt. W. H. Anderson, C. S. Sick leave one month, with permission to apply for two months' extension, on arrival in U. S., granted Capt. G. H. Gale, 4th Cav.

Special Orders, Aug. 6.—A. A. Surg. E. K. Johnstone, to San Francisco.

Special Orders, Aug. 7.—Maj. Guy L. Edle, Surg., U. S. V., to report to C. O. U. S. transport Pennsylvania, for duty as Medical Officer on board that vessel en route to Iloilo, Jolo and Cebu and return. Sick leave one month, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf. In order to enable them to accept, in the 37th Inf., positions as commissioned officers, the following named volunteers officers are entitled to discharge under the provision of G. O. 54, C. S., H. Q. A.: 1st Idaho, Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Hamer; 20th Kansas, Capt. Henry B. Orwig; 13th Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Charles N. Clark; 1st Montana, Capt. John E. Moran, 1st Lieut. William H. Hanna, 2d Lieut. E. Van Dyke Murphy; 1st South Dakota, 1st Lieut. Leo F. Foster; 1st Tennessee, Maj. B. Frank Cheatham, Capt. Nick K. Given, Hugh B. Meyers, Henry H. Richmond and Sam Van Leer, 1st Lieuts. Albert J. Bright, Granville L. Chapman, Charles M. Lester, John C. Patton, Winston Pilcher and Robert O. Ragdale; 2d Lieuts. Joe B. Cocke, A. K. Basketts and William T. Vaughan, A. A. Surg. C. D. Lloyd, to San Fernando, Luzon, for duty with 16th Inf.

Special Orders, Aug. 9.—Sick leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf.; Comy. Sgt. Charles R. Head, 36th Inf., having been appointed 2d Lieut. in the 18th Minnesota, will be discharged from the 36th Inf., to date Aug. 8, 1899.

Special Orders, Aug. 10.—The following changes and assignments of officers of the medical department are announced: A. A. Surg. Edward F. Robinson, U. S. A., to the Surgeon in Charge of the 2d Reserve Hospital, Manila; 1st Lieut. Samuel L. Steer, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to report to the C. O. 25th Inf., at La Loma Church, Luzon, for duty relieving Maj. William W. Gray, Surg., U. S. A., who will assume temporary charge of the 2d Reserve Hospital, Manila, relieving Maj. William P. Kendall, Brig. Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will relieve Maj. William P. Kendall, Brig. Surg., U. S. V., of so much of his duty as pertains to the Supplementary Wards, Manila; Maj. Kendall will report to Maj. William D. Crosby, Brig. Surg., U. S. V., Surgeon in charge of the 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, for duty at that hospital. Leave one month, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Ernest D. Scott, 37th Inf., U. S. V.

Special Orders, Aug. 11.—The following named officers of the Medical Department having arrived on the U. S. transport City of Para, will report to the Chief Surgeon of the Department, via: Capt. Charles E. Flagg; 1st Lieuts. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Basil H. Dutcher, Henry S. Greenleaf, Otway W. Rash, Asst. Surgs., and Acting Asst. Surgs. Ernest C. Schultze, Jules C. Le Hardy, James W. Van Dusen, Steven T. Harris, Robert P. Robins, Gilbert E. Seaman, J. C. Garlington, F. W. Dudley, Simon J. Fraser, Edwin P. Hayward, Charles E. Barney, U. S. A., Board of Officers to meet at such place as the president thereof may designate, on Aug. 14, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Maj. Butler D. Price, 4th U. S. Inf.; Maj. John B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; Maj. Joseph E. Huston, 19th Inf.; Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Calvert, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf.; Recorder. The following named officers will report before the above Board for examination to determine their fitness for promotion, via: Capt. James Parker, 1st Lieuts. Cecil Stewart, Floyd W. Harris, 2d Lieut. Lucas R. Holbrook, 4th Cav.; Capt. Herbert S. Foster, 20th Inf.; Capt. William H. Keil, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, 2d Lieut. Frederick G. Knabbenhauer, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John F. Mitchell, Jr., Van Less Wills, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles P. Faulkner, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Marshal Childs, J. Pierre Drouillard, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Archibald I. Harrison, Thomas J. Powers, Jr., 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George H. Knox, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles R. Ramsey, 21st Inf. Special Orders, Aug. 12.—2d Lieut. William A. Heiber, 23d Inf., to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for examination for promotion. A. A. Surg. C. F. de Mey, U. S. A., to Malabon, Luzon, with 16th Inf., for duty. The following changes and assignments of officers of the Medical Department are announced, via: Capt. Charles E. Flagg, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to San Fernando, Luzon, with 17th Inf., relieving Capt. Jefferson D. Pindexter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to San Fernando, Luzon, with 16th Inf., for duty, relieving Maj. Henry S. T. Harris, Brig. Surg., U. S. V., who will report to the Commanding General 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that division; 1st Lieut. Otway W. Rash, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to 24th Inf., at Nipa Barracks, Malate, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who will report to the C. O., Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Art., for duty; A. A. Surg. Julius C. Le Hardy, U. S. A., to report in person to the C. O., 14th Inf., Cuartel Malate, Malate, for duty; A. A. Surg. Simon J. Fraser, U. S. A., to San Luis, Luzon, with 22d Inf., relieving 1st Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, Asst. Surg., 36th Inf., U. S. V., who will proceed to San Fernando, Luzon, for duty; A. A. Surg. Gilbert E. Seaman, U. S. A., to San Fernando, Luzon, and report to the C. O., Light Battery E, 1st Art., for duty, relieving Maj. C. M. Drake, Surg., U. S. V., who will report to the Commanding General 2d Division, 8th Corps, for duty as Acting Brigade Surgeon; A. A. Surg. J. C. Garlington, U. S. A., to Corregidor Island, for duty; A. A. Surg. Stevens T. Harris, Edwin P. Hayward, Ernest C. Schultze and James W. Van Dusen, U. S. A., to 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, for duty; A. A. Surgs. Charles N. Barney and Robert E. Robins, U. S. A., to 2d Reserve Hospital, Manila, for duty; Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter, 18th Inf., having arrived on the U. S. transport City of Para, will proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for duty with his regiment. The following named officers, organizations and detachments of enlisted men, having arrived on the U. S. transport City of Para, will report as indicated below, via: Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, A. A. G., U. S. V., to the Department Commander; Col. William H. Bieler, 18th Inf., to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., for duty with his regiment; Maj. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., for duty as Judge Advocate of that division; Capt. Harlow Street, A. C. S., U. S. V., to the Chief Commissary of the Department; Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., to Nipa Barracks, Malate; Co. B, Battalion of Engrs., to Engineer Barracks, Malate; Troops D and H, 4th U. S. Cav., to regimental commander, Exposition Barracks, Ermita; Headquarters, Band and 3d Battalion, 24th Inf., to Nipa Barracks, Malate; detachment of Signal Corps, to the Chief Signal Officer of the Department; detachment of 24th Inf., to regimental commander, Nipa Barracks, Malate; detachment of 25th Inf., to regimental commander, La Loma Church, Luzon.

Special Orders, Aug. 13.—Sick leave one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. Henry F. Hoyt, Chief Surg., U. S. V. Sick leave one month, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 2d Lieut. James M. Love, Jr., 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. F. M. Savage, 14th Inf. Special Orders, Aug. 14.—Sick leave one month, to take

effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 2d Lieut. John F. Mitchell, Jr., 12th Inf. Sick leave one month, with permission to visit Japan and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis M. Nutman, 14th Inf. Leave one month, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 2d Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, 3d Inf.

Special Orders, Aug. 15.—Capt. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf.; William W. McCammon, 14th Inf., and Henry A. Greene, 20th Inf., will report to the president of the Board convened by par. 7, S. O. 218, c. s., these headquarters, at such time and place as he may designate, for examination for promotion. Board of Officers, to meet Aug. 21, 1899, at such place as the president of the Board may designate, to examine persons in this department as to their eligibility for appointment to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. Detail for the Board: Maj. James Miller, 20th Inf.; Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf.; Capt. Benjamin Alward, 20th Inf.; Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; John Henry Page, Jr., will report before the above Board for examination. 2d Lieut. Marshall Childs and J. Pierre Drouillard, 6th U. S. Inf., will proceed from Island of Negros, to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

UNIFORM FOR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The following are the regulations pertaining to the uniform of the Army Transport Service of the United States. The Blouse.—For marine superintendent, assistant marine superintendent, chief stevedore, assistant chief stevedore, port steward, chief steward, and all line officers, clerks on transports and on pier, the blouse shall be of a dark blue navy-blue cloth or serge shaped to the figure, to descend to top of inseam of trousers, a slit over each hip extending on each side 5 inches from bottom of the blouse; shall be single-breasted, with a "fly" front, fitted with plain, flat, black gutta-percha buttons, and standing collar. The collar, edges of the blouse, side seams of the back from the shoulders to the lower edge of the shirt, and edges of the hip slits to 5 inches from bottom of blouse shall be trimmed with a lustrous black mohair braid $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide laid on flat, beside which, at a distance of one-eighth of an inch, with an overhand turn of three-eighths of an inch in diameter at each change of direction, a narrow black silk braid one-eighth of an inch wide shall be placed. Rank is to be designated by the stripes on the sleeves. Marine superintendent, assistant marine superintendent and master of transportation to have four stripes of lustrous black braid half an inch wide, set one-quarter of an inch apart, with a star of five rays, embroidered in gold, one inch in diameter, on the outer side of each sleeve, and midway between the seams, with one ray pointed directly downward and the point one-fourth of an inch from the upper edge of the stripe. The chief stevedore, assistant chief stevedore and port steward to have the four stripes without the star. The first officer, three stripes and a star; second officer, two stripes and a star; third officer, one stripe and a star; fourth officer, a star only. The superintending engineer, assistant superintending engineer, chief engineer, first, second, third and fourth assistant engineers to wear the blouse prescribed for line officers, with same marks of rank, according to grade. White linen duck or cotton twill, trimmed with white braid, without collar device or stars on sleeve. Sleeves' stripes will also be of white. Coat for boatswain, gunner, second steward, storekeeper, carpenter, master-at-arms, assistant master-at-arms, chief machinist, machinist, refrigerating engineer, assistant refrigerating engineer, deck engineer, electrician, assistant electrician, plumber, boilermaker, baggagemaster and watchman, to be of dark navy-blue cloth, double-breasted, sack pattern, rolling collar, front and back of shirt to descend to top of inseam of trousers, lined with dark blue flannel or black Italian cloth; a pocket in the left breast and one on each front near the bottom; five medium sized gilt U. S. A. T. buttons on each breast, equally spaced. Buttons for second steward to be silver instead of gilt.

Collar Devices.—Collar devices for the blouse shall be embroidered in high relief upon dark blue cloth. They shall be placed vertically or horizontally with reference to the upper edge of the collar, one inch from front of collar. Devices shall be as follows: For marine superintendent, assistant marine superintendent, chief stevedore, assistant chief stevedore, port steward, all line officers and clerks on pier, device shall be the letters U. S. A. T. with gold anchor. For superintending engineer, assistant superintending engineer and engineer officers, the device shall be the letters U. S. A. T. and gold propeller. The marine superintendent and superintending engineer to have a star of five rays, embroidered in gold, half-inch in diameter, placed at corner, in addition. Device for clerks on transports shall be the letters U. S. A. T. and two gold crossed pens. Device for chief steward shall be the letters U. S. A. T. and a silver crescent.

Trousers.—For all those wearing officer's blouse and warrant officer's coat, and for waiters, trousers shall be of dark navy-blue cloth, serge, or white linen duck, or cotton twill. Trousers for boatswain's mate, gunner's mate, third and fourth stewards, storekeepers, carpenter's mate, quartermasters, donkeymen, oilers, water tenders, firemen, coal passers and seamen, to be of dark navy-blue cloth; to fit snugly over the hip and down the thigh to two inches above the knee, from which point downward to be cut bell-shaped and full enough to be pulled over the thigh; one seam on each leg on the inside; wide turn-up hem at the bottom. Waistband to be two inches wide in front and one and a half inches wide at the back, fastened in front by two buttons, the lower one serving also as the center button for the flap; to have a gusset at center of back, two inches wide at top (when open) and four and a half inches deep—that is, three inches below the band, with six eyelet holes on each side, two of which shall be in each end of waistband, and a flat black silk lacing, three-eighths of an inch wide, run through them. Flap to be six and a half inches deep, with a crow's foot worked in black silk at the lower corners; upper corners to be rounded; to have eleven buttonholes around the sides and upper edge so arranged as to show seven across the top and three on each side. Pocket in waistband on each side. Small black buttons to be used.

Caps.—The cap for all officers shall be of dark navy-blue cloth. With white uniforms, white caps without device may be worn. The diameter at the top to be one-half inch greater than that at the base, the quarters not less than one and a quarter nor more than one and a half inches high, and of the same height in front and at the back. The seam around the top shall be made without a welt and neatly stitched on each side. The band shall be one and a half inches wide, with a welt one-eighth of an inch in diameter at the top and bottom. The bottom welt shall be one-eighth of an inch from the base of the cap. A band of lustrous black mohair braid, similar to that used for the trimmings of the blouse, shall be worn between upper and lower welts. The visor shall be of black patent leather, molded to shape and bound with the same. Those for marine superintendent, assistant marine superintendent, superintending engineer, assistant superintending engineer and masters shall have a gold band, one-half inch wide, embroidered all around the edge. All visors shall be green underneath, rounded and sloping downward not less than 20 degrees nor more than 30 degrees from the horizontal. The inside band shall be of leather, and shall extend from the base of the cap to within one inch of the top. The sweat lining shall be of morocco. Four black metal eyelets, two on each side, shall be placed above the band in the quarters for ventilation. A small sized U. S. A. T. button shall be placed on each side beyond the ends of the visor, the eye of the button immediately above the lower welt. For marine superintendent, assistant marine superintendent, superintending engineer, assistant superintending engineer, and all line and engineer officers, a sliding one-half inch gold chin strap, with two gold lace slides of the same width, shall be fastened over the buttons; for all clerks and warrant officers a chin strap of leather one-half of an inch in width. When not used under the chin, the strap will be drawn between the buttons, resting on the upper edge of the visor. For petty officers, oilers, water tenders, coal passers, firemen and seamen, cap to be of dark navy-blue cap cloth; band of finished cap to be two inches wide, and lined with a thin leather sweat band. Quarterings to be in four pieces, and in finished cap, to be from one and three-quarters to two inches in width, sewed together with double seams, and without any slack cloth. Crown cut in one piece to correspond with the outer diameter of the quarterings; to be lined with suitable material, and sewed to the quarterings with a double seam. A plain double bow of ribbon, about five and one-half inches long, of the same shade,

quality and width as the cap ribbon, to be sewed on left-hand side; ends of cap ribbon to be attached to bow.
Sizes. Diameter of Crown (on top).
5%, 6%, 6%. 10½ inches.
7%, 7%, 7%. 10½ inches.
7½%, 7½%, 7%. 10½ inches.

Grommet.—Of steel corset wire not less than three-eighths nor more than one-half of an inch wide, covered with sheeting or other suitable material. (H. Q. A., Sept. 26.)

Blueprints of ornaments can be seen at office of Army and Navy Journal.

G. O. 19, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, SEPT. 15, 1899.
Capt. Arthur C. Ducat, 24th Inf., is relieved from duty as Aide to the Department Commander; Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d Inf., is relieved from duty as Aide to the Department Commander; 1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 3d Art., Aide, is announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of this Department, relieving Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d Inf.

G. O. 41, DIVISION CUBA, SEPT. 13, 1899.
In sending official telegrams over the Cuban Submarine Telegraph Company's lines, punctuation will be made by writing the name of the mark intended, as "period," "comma," etc., instead of the signs used to indicate them. This is rendered necessary for the purpose of facilitating settlement of the company's accounts with the Government.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke. W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

CIRCULAR 26, DEPT. EAST, SEPT. 22, 1899.
The following communication is published for information and guidance.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt. M. BARBER, A. A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 21, 1899.
The Commanding General, Dept. of the East.
Sir: In view of the fact that many applications for discharge of enlisted men are received at this office, based on statements that the parents, sisters, brothers, etc., are sick, or that for some reason since their enlistment their relatives have become destitute, which condition in many cases existed when the men enlisted, and which statements are frequently found to be false and only used in order to enable the men to be discharged and then enlist in other regiments; the Major General Commanding the Army directs that officers to whom such applications are submitted should not favor them, nor forward them, as a rule, unless they have first obtained proof of the statements, or are otherwise convinced of the truth thereof. Very respectfully,
W. A. SIMPSON, A. A. G.

G. O. 23, DEPT. GULF, SEPT. 21, 1899.
Announces that the annual target practice with the Coast Defence Guns and Mortars will be conducted at the different stations of the batteries in this Department during the months of October and November of this year. The batteries absent from their stations on account of the prevalence of yellow fever will hold practice as soon as practicable after their return.

G. O. 132, DEPT. PORTO RICO, AUG. 31, 1899.
Announces that all Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in Porto Rico, who desire to preserve their Spanish nationality, may declare such intention before the municipal judge of the municipality in which they live. Those who fail to do so on or before April 10, 1900, will be understood to have renounced their allegiance to Spain, and will be considered as having adopted citizenship in Porto Rico. The orders also deal with other civil matters.

G. O. 133, DEPT. PORTO RICO, AUG. 31, 1899.
Published port regulations and pilot rules for Porto Rico.

G. O. 139, DEPT. PORTO RICO, SEPT. 14, 1899.
Co. A, Porto Rico Battalion, U. S. V., now at San Juan, P. R., is relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to Mayaguez, P. R., for duty.

G. O. 140, DEPT. PORTO RICO, SEPT. 14, 1899.
Relates to Port Regulations and Pilot Rules.

CIRCULAR 33, DEPT. PORTO RICO, SEPT. 8, 1899.
In the preparation of charges against enlisted men, who are liable to be tried before a general court-martial, great care will be taken to note in the list of witnesses, the particular charge and specification upon which they can give evidence. This is to avoid ordering an unnecessary number of witnesses to testify before the Court.

By command of Brig. Gen. Davis. W. P. HALL, A. G.

CIRCULAR 45, H. Q. A., A. G. O., SEPT. 19, 1899.

1. It having come to the notice of the Secretary of War that the provisions of G. O. 52, Aug. 24, 1897, this office, are frequently disregarded, he directs that attention be invited to the same and that a rigid observance and enforcement of its provisions be hereafter enjoined.

2. By direction of the Secretary of War, the further purchases of subsistence stores for gratuitous distribution to destitute persons in Alaska will not be made, and commanding officers in all parts of that territory will be held to a strict compliance with par. 1267 of the Regulations in each case of relief reported as made on their orders.

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNOR, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUG. 9, 1899.

Capt. Frank T. Corriston, 13th Minn. Vol. Inf., is relieved from duty as Judge of the Inferior Provost Court, and Maj. John A. Hull, U. S. V., Judge Advocate, is detailed in temporary charge of said Court.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis. THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 169, H. Q. A., A. G. O., SEPT. 18, 1899.

I. Directs the following changes of stations of troops: A battalion of the 15th U. S. Infantry, to be selected by the Commanding General, Division of Cuba, will be relieved from duty at its present station and take station at Madison Barracks, New York, to serve as a depot battalion. A battalion of the 2d U. S. Artillery, now serving in Cuba, to be selected by the Commanding General, Division of Cuba, will be relieved from duty at its present station and proceed to the Department of the Gulf to serve as a depot battalion. Batteries N and O, 2d U. S. Artillery, from the Department of the East to the Division of Cuba, for station, and G. O. 132, July 20, 1899, from this office, is revoked.

II. The four companies each of the 24th and 25th U. S. Inf., now in the United States, are designated as depot battalions for these regiments, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, respectively. The personnel of the active and depot battalions of the regiments will be maintained as provided for in par. 2, G. O. 163, Aug. 21, 1899, from this office.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of G. O. 129, July 13, 1899, from this office, under the heading Ballistics (page 2), as relates to the ranges for an elevation of 7 degrees, at which a sufficient angle of fall is insured to prevent ricochet are approximately given, is amended to read as follows: 8-inch rifle, 3,590 yards; 10-inch rifle, 3,886 yards.

G. O. 19, DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCE OF HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO, SEPT. 8, 1899.

Directs Post Commanders to take necessary steps to provide ranges for the instruction of their commands in target practice.

G. O. 33, DEPT. HAVANA, SEPT. 16, 1899.

Maj. George S. Grimes, 2d Art., having reported at these Headquarters, is announced as Acting Inspector General of the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Ludlow. H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

G. O. 24, DEPT. GULF, SEPT. 25, 1899.

Maj. Abiel L. Smith, C. S., U. S. A., having reported to the Department commander, is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of the Department and Purchasing Commissary at

Atlanta, Ga., and will relieve Maj. Edward E. Dravo, C. S., U. S. A., of those duties.

By order of Col. Frank.

LE ROY S. LYON, 1st Lieut., 2d Art., Acting A. D. C.

CIR. 4, DEPT. GULF, SEPT. 25, 1899.

Publishes a communication from the A. G. O., dated Sept. 21, 1899, relating to applications for discharge of enlisted men, published in full in another order.

G. O. 17, DEPT. COLORADO, SEPT. 23, 1899.

Capt. William S. Graves, U. S. A., Acting Judge Advocate of the Department, is announced as Chief Commissary of this Department, relieving Capt. Albert D. Niskern, C. S., U. S. A.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William S. Graves, Acting Judge Advocate, Department of the Colorado, in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of that Department and as Purchasing Commissary at Denver, Colo., to relieve Capt. Albert D. Niskern, C. S., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., not later than Oct. 10, 1899, for temporary duty. (D. Cal., Sept. 21.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. W. Scully, A. Q. M. G., in addition to his duties as Q. M. at New Orleans, La., will relieve Capt. B. K. West, C. S., of his duties as Purchasing Commissary at that place. Capt. West will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., Sept. 21.)

Capt. Geo. McK. Williamson, A. Q. M., to Cayey, Albonito and Ponce, P. R., on duty in connection with the erection of public buildings. (D. P. R., Sept. 12.)

Capt. Joseph C. Byron, A. Q. M., to New York City, N. Y., via Washington, D. C., and return to his temporary station at Seattle, Wash. (W. D., Sept. 22.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. J. T. French, U. S. V., Chief Q. M. of the Department, with permission to visit the United States. (D. H., Sept. 19.)

Maj. John McE. Hyde, Q. M., U. S. A., to Manila, for duty as Quartermaster at Nagasaki, to such other duty as the Commanding General may direct. (W. D., Sept. 23.)

Maj. Samuel R. Jones, Q. M., U. S. V., now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed at once to Boston, Mass., and assume charge of the duties of disbursing Q. M. at that place, to relieve Maj. John McE. Hyde, Q. M., U. S. A. Maj. Jones will report by letter to the Commanding General, Dept. of the East. Maj. Hyde will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to arrive there not later than Oct. 15, 1899. (W. D., Sept. 23.)

Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. at these headquarters, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for the purpose of making necessary provision for the quartermaster, supply, etc., of the 49th Inf., to be organized and outfitted at that post. (D. M., Sept. 18.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Eben B. Fenton, A. C. S., now at Detroit, Mich., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (D. Cal., Sept. 21.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Eben B. Fenton, C. S., U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 25.)

Leave for five days is granted Maj. George B. Davis, C. S. U. S. V., Chief Commissary of the Department. (D. L., Sept. 25.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. Surg. John Steuron Hill, U. S. A., to report for temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to the Philippines Islands. (D. Cal., Sept. 13.)

Acting Hospital Steward Joseph W. Cantin is assigned to duty with the battalion of the 34th Infantry. (D. Cal., Sept. 13.)

Maj. William F. de Nedeman, Surg., U. S. V., and Hospital Steward S. D. Lauer, U. S. A., are designated to accompany the depot battalion of the 1st Infantry on the U. S. transport Buford to the United States. (D. Cuba, Sept. 12.)

1st Lieut. William C. Wormley, Asst. Surg., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 11, 1899, is assigned to the 49th Infantry. (D. Cal., Sept. 21.)

The orders of Sept. 21, 1899, W. D., relating to A. A. Surg. James Albert Alexander, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., Sept. 22.)

A. A. Surg. James Albert Alexander, U. S. A., to End Port Royal, S. C., to relieve A. A. Surg. Evan P. Howell, U. S. A. (W. D., Sept. 22.)

A. A. Surg. H. C. Moses, U. S. A., will accompany the depot battalion of the 8th Infantry on the transport Buford to the United States. (D. Cuba, Sept. 12.)

A. A. Surg. G. R. Plummer, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Battery No. 5, for duty. (D. H., Sept. 19.)

Acting Hospital Stewards Thomas F. Donovan, John M. Hooks, and Lester W. Lord, Fort Columbus, will report for duty to the C. O., U. S. A. Hospital Ship Missouri. (D. E., Sept. 26.)

A. A. Surg. L. T. Griffith is granted a leave for five days. (Fort Preble, Sept. 23.)

Acting Hospital Steward Frederick W. Townsend, now at Fort Columbus, is assigned to duty at that post. (D. E., Sept. 23.)

Hospital Steward H. F. Stoddard will proceed to Fort Logan for duty. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 24.)

Acting Hospital Steward S. A. Slough will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty with 39th Vois. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 20.)

Maj. L. M. Maus, Surg., is charged with the organization of an ambulance company and train for the Dewey parade. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 25.)

Hosp. Stwd. Henry Roepke will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (W. D., Sept. 23.)

A. A. Surg. Homer C. Moses, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 23.)

Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is assigned to duty at Pinar del Rio Barracks. (D. P. H., P. D., Sept. 8.)

Maj. Wilfrid Turnbull, Surg., U. S. V., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 23.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. George O. Squier, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, is further extended three days. (W. D., Sept. 23.)

A. A. Surg. John Sturgeon Hill, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., U. S. troops, on the transport Centennial, for duty on that ship, relieving A. A. Surg. P. S. Kellogg, U. S. A., who will at once report to the C. O., U. S. troops, on the transport Grant, for duty during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippines Islands. (D. Cal., Sept. 18.)

A. A. Surgs. Guy G. Bailey and Fred M. Barney, U. S. A., to proceed to Manila, P. I., on the transport George W. Elmer, D. Cal., Sept. 14.)

A. A. Surg. William J. Boyd, U. S. A., to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 25.)

Hosp. Stwd. Henry F. Stoddard is transferred to Fort Logan, Colo. (W. D., Sept. 25.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Lighthouse Establishment, by the Secretary of War, as follows: Capt. James C. Sanford will take station at Baltimore, Md., for duty as Engineer of the Fourth and Fifth Lighthouse Districts, to relieve Lieut. Col. William A. Jones, who will proceed to New York City. (W. D., Sept. 23.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., are ordered: Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, on Oct. 14, 1899, will turn over his present duties, except the charge of the improvement of Yellowstone National Park, to Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, and will proceed to and take station at Sioux City, Iowa, and relieve Capt. James C. Sanford of his present duties; 1st Lieut. Charles Keller, from Portsmouth, N. H., to take effect Nov. 15, 1899, and will take station at St. Louis, Mo., and report to Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney for duty as secretary and disbursing officer of the Missouri River Commission, and to relieve Lieut. Col. Stickney of the charge of the improvement of Osage and Gasconade Rivers, Mo.; 1st Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, from Charleston, S. C., to take effect Oct. 16, 1899, and will take station at New London, Conn.; 1st Lieut. William J. Barnard, from his present duties under the immediate orders of Maj. Smith S. Leach, to take effect Oct. 21, 1899, and will proceed to New York City for duty. (W. D., Sept. 23.)

Capt. John Biddle, C. E., U. S. A., to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Sept. 25.)

Capt. John Biddle, C. E., U. S. A., will proceed to Manila for duty as Engineer Officer of that Department. (W. D., Sept. 25.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Charles S. Wallace, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to New York City. (D. Cal., Sept. 12.)

2d Lieut. Charles B. Hogan, Jr., U. S. V. Signal Corps, from further duty in the Division of Cuba. (W. D., Sept. 22.)

In connection with experiments in wireless telegraphy, Mr. Carl Kinsley and Sergt. J. Taylor, U. S. Signal Corps, will make, between Sept. 19 and Oct. 19, not to exceed ten trips from New York City to Babylon, L. I., and return. (D. E., Sept. 23.)

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Officer, U. S. V., will report to the C. O., Pinar del Rio Barracks, for duty as Signal Officer of that post, in addition to such other duties as may be properly assigned him. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Sept. 7.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Samuel H. Bell, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at Columbia Barracks, to date from Sept. 9, 1899. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Sept. 11.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lebo, 1st Cav., is assigned to duty at Fort Meade, S. D. (D. D., Sept. 16.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

2d Lieut. George W. Moses, 3d Cav., will take station in Havana, Cuba, from Sept. 6, 1899. (D. Cuba, Sept. 8.)

1st Sergt. Dorsey Cullen, Troop B, 3d Cav., will report before the board of officers convened at Fort Sherman, for examination as to his fitness for appointment as 2d Lieutenant in the Army. (D. L., Sept. 20.)

1st Lieut. E. L. Phillips, 3d Cav., is appointed Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Myer, Sept. 21.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

2d Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Cav., has been appointed a Captain of the 41st Infantry, U. S. V., and will proceed to New York City. (D. P. H., Sept. 2.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 5th Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 25.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Lieut. Col. Theodore J. Wint, 6th Cav., from further duty in the Department of Dakota. (D. D., Sept. 18.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. John A. Hartman, 6th U. S. Cav., is further extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 23.)

1st Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, Adj't., 1st Squadron, 6th Cav., is relieved as member of the Examining Board at Fort Riley, Kan., and in his stead 1st Lieut. John W. Furlong, 6th Cav., is detailed. (D. M., Sept. 18.)

Squadron Sergt. Maj. Evan W. Sudarth, 6th Cav., to Fort Sill, Okla. (D. M., Sept. 18.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Augustus P. Blocksum, 6th Cav., Fort Reno, Okla. (D. M., Sept. 20.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

Maj. Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., having reported, will proceed to join his regiment in Cuba by the next transport sailing from New York City to Havana. (D. E., Sept. 26.)

Sick leave one month is granted 2d Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th Cav. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Sept. 13.)

Sick leave one month is granted 2d Lieut. R. B. Powers, 7th Cav. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Sept. 12.)

8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

2d Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 8th Cav., is assigned to temporary duty at Camp Columbia, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Sept. 8.)

2d Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 8th Cav., will proceed to Columbia Barracks, Cuba. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Sept. 12.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. William C. Rafer, 1st Art. (D. G., Sept. 23.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. H. Rowan, 1st Art., and for four days to Lieut. S. C. Hazzard. (Fort Terry, Sept. 25.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for extension of three days, is granted Capt. F. S. Harlow, 1st Art. (Fort Terry, N. Y., Sept. 22.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, 1st Art. (Fort Terry, Sept. 26.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, 2d Art. (W. D., Sept. 21.)

Capt. M. F. Harrington, 2d Art., is appointed Summary Court Officer. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 22.)

2d Lieut. C. C. Carter, 2d Art., is relieved as a member and detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed by par. 2, S. O. 195, c. 8., Department of Havana, vice 1st Lieut. Ernest Hinds, 2d Art., relieved. (D. H., Sept. 16.)

2d Lieut. Edward Carpenter, 2d Art., is detailed on special duty at these headquarters to command the Headquarters Orderly Detachment. (D. H., Sept. 18.)

The transfer of 2d Lieut. Harold P. Goodnow, 2d Art., to the infantry arm at his own request with rank from Sept. 10, 1899, and his assignment to the 8th Inf., are announced. He will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, for further orders. (W. D., Sept. 25.)

The following transfers are made in the 2d Art.: Capt. Lotus Niles, from Battery G to Light Battery A; Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble, from Light Battery A to Battery G. (W. D., Sept. 26.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Battery K, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Washington, Md. Lieut. J. C. Johnson is appointed Post Q. M. Commissary, Summary Court Officer and Ordnance Officer. Fort Hunt, Va., Sept. 25.

Leave for 4 days is granted 2d Lieut. G. W. Bunnell, Jr., 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 22.)

Lieut. W. F. Hase, 4th Art., is appointed Q. M. Commissary, Signal and Summary Court Officer; Capt. L. H. Walker is appointed Ordnance Officer; Sergt. A. B. Lacy is detailed Post Sergeant Major. (Fort Washington, Sept. 26.)

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect upon completion of his duty under S. O. 201 is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art. (D. E., Sept. 27.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th Art., is granted two days' leave. (Fort Hancock, Sept. 22.)

A salute of 17 guns will be fired Sept. 28, under direction of Capt. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art., in honor of arrival in United States of Admiral Dewey. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 24.)

Sergt. J. Snyder, A. 5th Art., will proceed to Long Island City for special service. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 23.)

2d Lieut. J. P. Wilbur, 5th Art., is detailed Engineer Officer. (Fort Hancock, Sept. 21.)

1st Lieut. W. P. Pence, 5th Art., is appointed Commissary and Post Treasurer. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 26.)

Par. 12, S. O. 200, Sept. 7, 1899, W. D., relating to 1st Lieut. George G. Gatley, 5th U. S. Art., is revoked. (W. D., Sept. 23.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

The following transfers are made in the 6th Art.: 2d Lieut. James F. Howell, from Battery K to Battery D; 2d Lieut. Wright Smith, from Battery N to Battery G. (W. D., Sept. 22.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

Lieut. J. E. Stephens, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Adams as witness before G. C. M. (Fort Trumbull, Sept. 20.)

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL ABRAM A. HARRACH.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit the U. S. and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., 1st Inf. (D. Cubs, Sept. 8.)

1st Lieut. Edward E. Downes and 2d Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, both of the 1st Inf., will proceed to Guanajaro Barracks, Cuba, for temporary duty with Cos. H and L, 1st Inf. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Sept. 9.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

2d Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for further orders. (D. L., Sept. 22.)

2d Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., having reported, will proceed in charge of recruits, to join his regiment in Cuba, by the next transport sailing from New York to Havana. (D. E., Sept. 26.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

1st Lieut. John W. Barker, 3d Inf., will proceed to San Francisco for duty. (D. Cal., Sept. 21.)

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

2d Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, 4th Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (D. Cal., Sept. 16.)

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

1st Sergt. A. Scott and Sergt. C. T. Schofield, K, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Hamilton as witnesses. (Fort Porter, Sept. 24.)

2d Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 7th Inf., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 26.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.

1st Lieut. L. B. Simonds, 8th Inf., is relieved from command of Headquarters Detachment of Orderlies. (D. H., Sept. 18.)

1st Lieut. D. W. Kilburn, 8th Inf., is detailed in charge of prisoners, etc. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 26.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Capt. Charles J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf. (W. D., Sept. 22.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EMERSON H. LISCOMB.

2d Lieut. Willis P. Coleman, 9th Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (D. Cal., Sept. 16.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EZRA F. EWERS.

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Capt. Charles J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf. (W. D., Sept. 22.)

12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CHAMBERS McKIBBIN.

2d Lieut. Richmond Smith, 12th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (D. Cal., Sept. 14.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. BISBEE.

Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., will report to the C. O., U. S. General Hospital, Presidio, Cal., for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. George A. Reed, 51st Iowa Vol. Inf., who will, until the arrival of his regiment from the Philippine Islands, remain on temporary duty at that hospital. (D. Cal., Sept. 13.)

14TH INFANTRY—COLONEL AARON S. DAGGETT.

Maj. Leon A. Matile, 14th Inf., now on sick leave, will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., and relieve Maj. Joseph W. Duncan, 13th Inf., from recruiting duty at that place. Maj. Duncan will proceed to San Francisco for duty. (W. D., Sept. 22.)

2d Lieut. William Stanley Sinclair, 14th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (D. Cal., Sept. 18.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.

2d Lieut. Hunter Kinzie, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 1, 1899, is assigned to the 20th Inf., and will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of California, for duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands, where he will join his regiment. (W. D., Sept. 26.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

Capt. George W. Kirkman, 23d Inf., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 7, S. O. 155, c. 8., these headquarters, vice Capt. Charles Gerhardt, 9th Inf., relieved. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Sept. 11.)

2d Lieut. John W. Norwood, recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 1, 1899, is assigned to the 23d Inf., and will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits en route to the Philippine Islands, where he will join his regiment. (W. D., Sept. 26.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

2d Lieut. Parker Hilt, recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 1, 1899, is assigned to the 25th Inf., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 25.)

26TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDMUND RICE.

Lieut. John J. Byrne, 26th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army. (W. D., Sept. 23.)

27TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES M. BELL.

Five companies of the 27th Infantry in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport G. W. Elder, upon notification that the ship is ready. (D. Cal., Sept. 14.)

The headquarters, band and seven companies of the 27th Infantry, U. S. V. now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Tacoma, upon further notification that the ship is ready. (D. Cal., Sept. 14.)

28TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM E. BIRKHIMER.

1st Lieut. E. S. Stayer, 28th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco in advance of his regiment to arrange for its reception, etc. (Camp Meade, Sept. 24.)

29TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD H. HARDIN.

Six companies of the 29th Regt., U. S. V., left Fort McPherson Sept. 22 for San Francisco for Manila.

30TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CORNELIUS GARDNER.

The 30th Infantry, at Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the Philippine Islands, via Honolulu, H. I., on the transport Sherman, upon notification that the ship is ready. (D. Cal., Sept. 18.)

32D INFANTRY—COLONEL LOUIS A. CRAIG.

The leave granted Capt. Harry B. Mulford, 32d Inf. (now Major, 39th Inf.), is extended to include Nov. 1, 1899. (W. D., Sept. 25.)

2d Lieut. Henry E. Schack, 32d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 22, 1899, will report in person to his regimental commander for duty. (W. D., Sept. 25.)

33D INFANTRY—COLONEL LUTHER R. MARSH.

2d Lieut. John A. Jackson, 33d Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 13, 1899, and 2d Lieut. John M. Fletcher, 33d Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 14, 1899, will report to the C. O., of their regiment, for duty. (W. D., Sept. 25.)

35TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

173 unassigned recruits now attached to the 35th Inf., at

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., are assigned to the 45th Inf., and will be organized into two companies of that regiment. (D. Cal., Sept. 15.)

36TH INFANTRY—COLONEL J. FRANKLIN BELL.

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 36th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (D. Cal., Sept. 15.)

38TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE S. ANDERSON.

2d Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 38th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 22.)

Capt. Clarence L. Grinstead, 38th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (W. D., Sept. 23.)

39TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT L. BULLARD.

Capt. Mack Richardson, 39th Inf., is assigned to duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (D. Cal., Sept. 13.)

Maj. John H. Parker, 39th Inf., recently transferred from the 40th Inf., with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, will proceed to the 40th Inf., U. S. V., now organizing at that place. (W. D., Sept. 23.)

1st Lieut. Edward G. Beeson, Asst. Surg., 39th Inf., is assigned to duty with the battalion of the 39th Inf. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (D. Cal., Sept. 19.)

40TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD A. GODWIN.

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We are glad to find that Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbot holds the same opinion concerning The Hague Peace Conference that we have expressed here. In an address before the International Congregational Council, he said: "If the nations of Christendom honestly accept and conscientiously carry out the principles implied and the methods adopted by the conference at The Hague, are wars at an end? No. When all the kingdoms of the world have become the kingdom of Our Lord and of His Christ, war will cease. When all the kingdoms of the world rec-

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Those desiring to secure places for themselves, their families, and friends, can do so by giving notice at once, stating the number of days and number of tickets wanted for each day of the Races.

The tickets, including lunch, will be \$5.00 per head each day of the Races, and application for same should be accompanied by Check or Money Order, and will be filled in order of receipt.

Further particulars will be given to subscribers in due season. Respectfully,

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ognize law as a substitute for war, and yield allegiance to conscience and reason, as interpreted by an impartial tribunal and enforced by international public opinion, war will cease. Until that time war will be a necessary means for hastening the advent of that unity of all kingdoms in one kingdom, founded on law, enforced by reason and conscience, which will be the kingdom of God. Wherever reason and conscience are incapable of compelling obedience to law, armed force must do so, whether it be in the family, the school, the city or the larger community of nations. Where conscience and reason are wanting, and either despotism rules by the redened sword, or anarchy runs its wild amuck, the Christian

must meet sword with sword, and awaken conscience and reason through the wholesome fear of a stronger arm." The Army and the Church are thus working together on convergent if dissimilar lines, and we are glad to find so distinguished a preacher of the gospel of peace recognizing this fact. It is the office of the soldier to preserve the peace against those who cannot be restrained by reason and conscience; it is the duty of the clergyman to so elevate men by his teachings into the higher regions of unselfishness and brotherly love that they will have no disposition to break the peace, and thus end the work of the soldier, who will then have his sword ready to be transformed into a plowshare.

GEORGE EDWARD POND.

Among those who contributed most largely to the success of the Army and Navy Journal in its early days was George Edward Pond, whose death in the sixty-third year of his age, is reported this week. Mr. Pond brought to the service of the Journal a mind thoroughly trained in the best schools, a knowledge of military matters acquired in the field during the Civil War, in which he served as Lieutenant of the 45th Massachusetts Volunteers, and a conscientious devotion to duty that never failed. He was educated at the High School and Latin School of Boston, at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1858, and at the Harvard Law School. He was just entering upon the practice of law in Boston when the war diverted his talents into other channels. His style as a writer was clear and concise, and his grasp of military problems were unusual, as is shown in his weekly contributions to the description of the "Military Situation," appearing in this paper during the Civil War; in his "Shenandoah Valley Campaign," one of the Scribner series of war histories, and in other military writings. When Sherman was lost in Georgia, during his march to the sea, Mr. Pond was able, with his knowledge of the composition of Sherman's army, and his thorough acquaintance with military movements, to construct from the scattered items of information coming from within the Confederate lines, an account of Sherman's movements so exact that it astonished the General and his officers when they received it at Savannah.

The purity and strength of Mr. Pond's style as a writer are indicated by this extract from an editorial written by him when the news of the complete success of Sherman's campaign in Georgia was received.

"The great campaign of Sherman, which, like a startling and magnificent pageant, has been slowly rolling, through so many long weeks, before the riveted gaze of thirty million spectators, now approaches its close. So brilliant in its inception, of such unequalled skill in its conduct, it must now be pronounced an unqualified success. Whether to its record hitherto the ultimate seal of triumph in the capture of the great stronghold of Savannah shall be fixed or not, the campaign is already round, smooth and complete. The bisection of the Confederacy, the march of a victorious army, with measured and deliberate tread, straight through the heart of the enemy's territory, for hundreds of miles, the severing of his chains of communication betwixt East and West, the destruction of his military supplies and storehouses all along the protracted route, these are the results accomplished. And we must add to its material fruits all the inestimable prestige this bold march has brought to our arms, and the staggering blow it has struck against the enemy's self-confidence and his hopes and prospects for the future."

For some years Mr. Pond was detached from the staff of the Army and Navy Journal, during which interval he held a prominent editorial position on the New York "Times," and was editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia "Record." From 1867-7 he contributed to the "Galaxy Magazine" a series of papers under the title of "Driftwood," signed "Philip Quilbert." A few years ago he retired from the Journal to accept an editorial position on the New York "Sun," with which he was connected at the time of his sudden death from heart failure, at his summer residence, Como, N. J., Friday, Sept. 22. It is a pleasure to remember that during the many years of Mr. Pond's connection with this paper his relations with its editor and proprietors were always harmonious and pleasant. His sturdy New England conscientiousness and positiveness of opinion were tempered by an amiability of disposition, and an almost shrinking modesty, which prevented unpleasant self-assertion. Thus the excellent work he did during his many years of literary labor contributed more to the public reputation of other men than to his own. It was difficult to persuade him to claim the credit that was his due, and it was only by the earnest advice of his friends that he was induced to attach his name to his excellent description of the Shenandoah Valley campaign. A conscientious Christian gentleman, a sincere and devoted friend, a loving husband and father, Mr. Pond will long be remembered and regretted by those whose privilege it was to know him intimately.

An erroneous impression seems to prevail that the Navy intends adopting at once the Army small arm rifle as a substitute for the smaller caliber gun selected by the Ordnance Bureau some years ago. Last autumn a board of Army and Navy officers was appointed to consider the advisability of a uniform arm being adopted for both services, and it was agreed that the Navy should accept the Army gun, not because naval officers believed it a superior piece, but owing to the fact that while the naval service required but 20,000 arms, the Army called for over 100,000. This report was filed away, and the facts made known in the Journal at the time. There has been nothing transpiring of late by which the change in the Navy will become operative soon. At present the Army ordnance experts are experimenting with a rimless cartridge, but so far have not met with success. The present receptacle for cartridges holds five rounds, while a rimless cartridge its capacity is increased to six. Until the Army decides the rimless cartridge question there will be no change in the Navy gun.

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No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

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PROVIDING FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The transformation of the citizen into the soldier without removing him from the functions of private life has been the greatest problem of the nineteenth century. No other has engaged to an equal degree the attention of so many powerful governments; no other has had so many thousands of millions of treasure spent upon it or enjoys such an extensive experience. The result is that the only great nations in the world that trust their defence to voluntarily enlisted recruits are the nations who speak the English language. If the dream of an "Anglo-American alliance" were to take on living force, the whole world would be divided into two camps with armies on the one side of soldiers rendering enforced service, on the other volunteers. Since we take so positive a stand on this great subject which involves the safety of the most liberal nations in existence, there is no doubt that the means by which we make this defence effective is of the first importance to every citizen.

We enjoy for the moment an opportunity for improving the military service of this country which cannot come again until we have another war. We have trusted ourselves to untrained volunteers, have sent them into the field, and, though not all of them reached the fighting lines, all expected to do so, and were busy for months in preparing to be active soldiers. Now they have returned home, and in every State their views upon the experiences of the camp are expressed, and cannot fail to have weight with Congress. Whatever action Congress takes will come before a commonwealth containing in every part men who have considered this subject in the light of personal experience. While ready to recognize excellencies, we believe they are too thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of liberty to hesitate to acknowledge faults.

Articles and letters from these men have appeared in hundreds of local papers, and cannot fail to have great weight in the vicinity of the writers. We are glad to observe that they indicate that our State troops have learned for themselves of the deficiencies of the organizations to which they belong, and the system of which they form a part. The Rutland (Vt.) "Herald" some months ago published a long article from Henry R. Dorr, "late private 1st Vt. Vol. Infantry," which is a good specimen of the best class of these criticisms. It is a moderate and thoughtful expression of views gained in the writer's experience at Camp Thomas, and which apply to soldiers who had no other than a camp experience.

Mr. Dorr's estimate of the Volunteers is summed up in the following words: "It seems certain that future wars must be fast and furious as the Spanish war has been, and we can never again safely rely upon a Volunteer Army. There will never again be time to transform recruits into a fighting force. A brigade of Regulars to-day could defeat a division of Volunteers without half trying, and a corps would be none too much for them. If the Volunteers alone had been forced to meet the Spaniards the war would still be on, and the casualties terrible; and if the contest had been confined to land fighting in Cuba the Spaniards would have been defeated in the end only by sheer force of numbers, for their army was large, formidable and disciplined."

That is the point of greatest importance. It is the one question which Congress must answer in one way or another, and give us either a moderate Regular establishment, such as every country requires for its security, or leave us unprepared for war. The National Guardsmen who went into service expected to find themselves at least half prepared for field work, and it must have been a great surprise to them to discover that service in the militia is not a training for war, though the Army and Navy Journal has been for many years calling their attention to this obvious fact. To make the National Guard serviceable in war will require such

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

radical changes in its organization that the people will prefer probably a substantial increase in the Army. Mr. Dorr says: "If the Government wishes to maintain a real Volunteer reserve it must do something which embodies some of the essential features of the systems originated in Europe, embracing the equipment of troops with the best arm obtainable, their organization under competent men, and frequent inspections by Army officers. The soldier must be ready to serve on the shortest notice, and he must be paid enough to make it worth his while to be a soldier in time of peace, so that he may be a real soldier in time of war. He must have at least a month's hard work in the field every year, under command of a Regular Army officer, and the National Reserve should have at least one Regular Army officer resident in each State, whose entire time and attention should be given to the troop under his command. Under this direction a creditable force could be organized, but it would be no play."

Without discussing details this is certainly the minimum requirement, and our readers know very well that thirty days of this sort of practice every year, while useful, would not make a soldier.

THE OTIS FAMILY.

The Paulist father, from whom we quoted last week, was mistaken in saying that Maj. General Elwell S. Otis, who commands in the Philippines, is a Roman Catholic, as is the British Consul at Labuan, Borneo, who, meddling with what does not concern him, declares in a published letter that Otis "is a rabid Roman Catholic." There is no good reason why General Otis should not be a Roman Catholic, if he so desired, but, as a matter of fact, he is not, and never has been a Roman Catholic, "rabid" or otherwise. There has been an Otis in our Army who might answer to this description, but it was not General Elwell S. Otis, but Col. Elmer Otis, of the 8th Cav., who died at San Diego, Cal., August 18, 1897. Elmer Otis, after going through the various phases of agnosticism, Universalism, Methodism, Episcopacy and possibly other transition states of religious opinion, finally became a devoted servant of the Roman Catholic Church. Indeed, his excess of zeal sometimes made trouble for him. He introduced Catholic sisters at the pay table, and stood by to see that the men were properly influenced to contribute to Church purposes. He even went so far as to propose that saints' days should be observed in camp. One of his Captains objected to this system of collecting of his men, and Otis insisted until he was overruled by higher authority. Then he took his stand with the nuns just outside the pay room.

Elmer Otis was a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1853, and was known at that institution as "Daisy." He was a very different man from his almost namesake, Elwell S. Otis, who, however tolerant he may be of the faith of those he deals with in the Philippines, as becomes an officer of the Army, is a Protestant. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but his wife being an Episcopalian, he has of late years attended her church. The wives of both Otises named were Protestants also. The present Mrs. Otis is a daughter of Col. Alex. H. Bowman, who was superintendent of the Military Academy during the Civil War. Col. Elmer Otis married, if we are not mistaken, a granddaughter of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer. Still another Otis is Harrison Gray Otis, of California, who was on duty until recently in the Philippines as Brigadier General of Volunteers. There was another Harrison Gray Otis who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1874, and resigned when 2d Lieutenant of the 4th Art. in 1881. There was also a George A. Otis, of Massachusetts, who was a Major and Assistant Surgeon in our Army. He died in 1881.

There is now but one officer of the name of Otis in the Army. This is Elwell S. Otis, of Manila, who must bear all the military responsibilities belonging to the name. He is quite able to do it, in spite of the fact that some of the newspaper correspondents don't like him. It is not impossible that this may be accepted as another claim to favor on his part. The correspondents cannot down him so easily as some of them hoped to do. One of his enemies is the New York "Evening Post," which makes itself the special repository of every misstatement, perversion of fact, or malicious falsehood which it thinks can be used to his injury.

With an ingenuity peculiarly its own, the "Post" endeavors to show that letters received from naval officers put General Otis in a bad light.

These letters simply present from a naval point of view the complaint coming from other sources that General Otis has been too lenient with the Filipinos, in the instances mentioned by the naval officers quoted permitting such a use of ports in the Philippines as to encourage the introduction of contraband of war for the benefit of the enemy. There may have been good reasons for this which do not appear, and it is certain that the cordon of the blockade is being drawn tighter around the island, now that the Navy are provided with proper vessels for navigating the shoal waters along the coast.

The New York "Sun" quotes some sensible remarks of General Otis upon the situation with which he has to deal. It shows that the prolongation of the war, which has been forced upon him by the want of a proper military force and the encouragement Aguinaldo has received from this side of the water, has some advantage. The Filipinos are becoming thoroughly disgusted with the kind of independence Aguinaldo would give them, and are realizing how mistaken are their crude conceptions of liberty. It is a process through which all emancipated peoples must go sooner or later before they can settle down to a stable government in which liberty

is not mistaken for license. This is a lesson which even Anglo-Saxon communities have only partially learned, and the hybrid Spaniard peoples not at all. It is the encouragement given to these impossible conceptions by hysterical proclaimers of abstract principles, disappointed political leaders, or those seeking a political issue at the expense of the Administration, which has made much of the trouble for us at Luzon, as General Otis shows. No one can doubt for a moment that, with the American rule once established in the Philippines, those islands will enter upon such a career of prosperity, liberty, and health as has been inaugurated already in Hawaii and the West Indies, and which the Filipinos have never conceived of. And yet, rather than yield anything of their pride of opinion, or their political prejudices and interests, there are men in this country so lost to the sense of patriotism that they are willing to turn the fair islands of the Pacific over to a people so controlled by the barbarism of a former age that they hold in miserable captivity thousands of prisoners, most of them citizens of a nation no longer at war, and this because the modern rules of war do not permit the payment of a ransom for prisoners. This is brigandage and not war, and it is illustrative of the character of the people General Otis is dealing with.

There are criticisms to which General Otis may be justly subjected, and we have heretofore suggested some of them. The information we receive from Manila indicates that the General is disposed to take too much upon himself and not leave sufficient freedom of action to subordinate commanders. This criticism is made in substance by Admiral Dewey. A somewhat exaggerated sense of personal responsibility on the part of the Corps Commander has created situations not always agreeable to subordinates, and this may account for stories of friction between them and General Otis.

Conceding all this, it offers no excuse for some of the complaints of General Otis, which take no account of his peculiar difficulties. It is easy to talk of conciliating the people of Luzon, but the problem of doing so is one much more simple of solution at a distance than it is near at hand. No doubt they can be conciliated by being permitted to have their own way, but there has been every indication that this would result in a situation intolerable to us. Our ways are not their ways, nor their ways ours. What has been done in Cuba could not be done in the Philippines, for the reason that the conditions are entirely different. However intelligent the Tagals may be their knowledge does not include such an understanding of American ideas and American ways as to inspire confidence in us. Differences of race, differences of language and differences of religion seem to create insurmountable difficulties in the way of a cordial understanding. But we must deal with the situation as it is and as it presents itself from day to day, and not as it is conceived of in the minds of the impracticable reformers. Admiral Dewey was able to deal with the Filipinos because circumstances compelled him to let them have their own way, which is what they want, and it is the tolerance he was forced to show them and the assistance he was forced to give them which is in part responsible for the difficulties our military commanders have had to deal with.

Capt. Crozier, of the Ordnance Department, has returned to his duties in the War Department, after serving as a member of the International Peace Conference at The Hague. Capt. Crozier regarded the treaty for an international code for civilized warfare as the most important and interesting feature of the conference. In the discussion of this subject by the members of the conference many representing European nations, including England, contended that citizens in an invaded country who, without officers, organizations or uniforms, fought in defence of their homes and country, should be accorded the same treatment as legitimate soldiers of the nation to which they belonged. Capt. Crozier is authority for the statement that it was finally decided that men in an invaded country should be considered as soldiers, if they complied with the following provisions: Organize under a responsible officer, carry arms openly, wear some distinctive badge or emblem, and observe the laws and customs of war. These regulations are not required in case of sudden invasion, so that they cannot be complied with, provided the combatants observe the laws and customs of war. In the agreement reached at The Hague, the protection of non-combatants, of women and children and of property is provided for. The treatment of and definition of spies is one of the articles. Works of art are no longer considered spoils of war, and are not to be carried away or destroyed. The destruction of public buildings and other public property is not allowed unless it is absolutely necessary for military purposes. Private property is not to be seized and held except in cases of necessity, and is not to be taken unless absolutely needed. Church property is to be respected, and the rules of the Red Cross now used on land are extended to maritime warfare. While nearly all the delegates agreed that there should be more humanity in warfare, there were disagreements at times which made it difficult to adjust. However, an earnest desire to reach an agreement finally prevailed, with the result that a treaty was drawn which received the support of all the representatives of the nations present.

Rapid progress is being made in the organization of the 46th Infantry, U. S. V., at South Framingham, Mass., and although the first recruit was enlisted only some three weeks ago, on Sept. 17 the strength of the regiment was close on 700 men, selected from the best of material. Drills have commenced and excellent progress is shown.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 22.—No orders.

SEPT. 23.—Lieut. T. W. Ryan, from the Navy Yard, New York, and to command of Viking, Sept. 27.
Lieut. A. Altounian, from the Panther and to Viking as Executive Officer, Sept. 27.

Ensign N. L. Jones, from the New York and to Viking, Sept. 27.

Lieut. W. H. Faust, retired in conformity with Section 1433.

Lieut. J. R. Edie, promoted to Lieutenant (Marietta). Carpenter John P. Yates, promoted to carpenter (Oregon). Gunner Simon Jacobs, promoted to Gunner (Oregon).

SEPT. 24.—Sunday.

SEPT. 25.—Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Collins, from the Wilmington, when relieved, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Robinson, from Navy Yard, Washington, Oct. 16, and to Wilmington, via Lampert & Holt Line, Oct. 20.

Lieut. J. B. Blish, from the New York, Oct. 2, and immediately to duty in Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, in connection with wireless telegraphy.

Lieut. H. K. Benham, to duty on New York, Oct. 2.

P. A. Surg. E. S. Bogert, to duty on New York, Oct. 3.
Gun. M. W. Gilmarin, from the Navy Yard, New York, to examination at Washington Navy Yard, Oct. 4, thence home and wait orders.

Naval Constr. W. L. Capps, to additional duty as member Board of Inspection and Survey.

Naval Constr. W. L. Capps, to duty in Bureau of Construction and Repair, Washington.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper, from the Potomac and to Texas.

Lieut. W. K. Gise, to duty at Navy Yard, Washington, Oct. 10.

Acting Carpenter William Boone, to duty Navy Yard, Norfolk, Oct. 20.

SEPT. 26.—Rear Adm. A. H. McCormick, promoted to Rear Admiral (Comdt., Washington Yard).

Capt. Asa Walker, promoted Captain (War College, Newport).

Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Ransom, appointed Fleet Engineer, Asiatic Station.

Comdr. W. P. Potter, promoted to Commander.

P. A. Surg. C. P. Kindleberger, from Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and to Iowa.

P. A. Surg. M. S. Guest, from Wabash and to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

P. A. Surg. R. P. Crandall, from the Iowa, when relieved, to home and wait orders.

Gunner Samuel Chiles, promoted to Gunner (Brooklyn).

SEPT. 27.—Rear Adm. J. A. Howell, order of Sept. 11, detaching from Naval Examining Board, Navy Yard, Washington, and to command of Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., revoked. He will continue on present duty.

Admiral N. H. Farquhar, to command of North Atlantic Station on Oct. 14 instead of Oct. 13.

Lieut. J. E. Palmer, to examination preliminary to retirement; thence home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen, to duty in Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Oct. 23.

Lieut. John Gibson, to duty at Navy Yard, New York, in Equipment Department, Oct. 23.

A. W. Mach. Henry Smith, from the Panther and to the Texas.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Ward, from the command of the Panther and to duty in connection with fitting out of the Dixie, at League Island.

Lieut. D. E. Dismukes, from the Panther, when out of commission, and to the Richmond.

Naval Cadet R. N. Marble, Jr., from the Panther, when out of commission, and to the Richmond.

Lieut. G. W. Williams, from the Panther, when out of commission, and to the Richmond.

Lieut. R. McLean, to duty at Navy Yard, New York, in Equipment Department, Oct. 16.

Lieut. H. B. Wilson, to duty as Assistant Inspector of Equipment, at Cramp's ship yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9.

Lieut. T. E. D. W. Veeder, to duty in Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Oct. 23.

Acting War Machinist John Hill, from the Texas and immediately to the New York.

Changes on the South Atlantic: Sept. 27, Ensign G. B. Rice, from the Chicago, for temporary duty on the Montgomery for passage to Montevideo, thence to Wilmington. Lieut. J. B. Patton, from the Chicago and to the Montgomery, Sept. 2.

ASIATIC STATION.

On Sept. 14, Chaplain F. Thompson was ordered to the Baltimore, and Boatswain Patrick Deery was detached from the Glacier and ordered to the Monterey.

SEPT. 27.—Ensign J. H. Luby, from the Celtic and to the Bennington.

Naval Cadet E. A. Welchert, from the Glacier to the Helena.

Naval Cadet John W. Greenslade, from the Glacier to the Monterey.

Lieut. C. F. Hughes, from the Concord to home.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. H. Rowen, to the Helena.

Asst. Surg. B. L. Wright, to additional duty on Monterey.

Lieut. E. L. Beach, from the Helena to home.

Comdr. J. W. Carlin, from the Glacier and to the Cuigoa.

Comdr. Comdr. J. B. Briggs, from the Cuigoa and to the Glacier.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

Capt. W. C. Neville, R. H. Lane and W. N. McKelvy and 1st Lieut. William Hopkins, U. S. M. C., ordered to report to Brigadier General, Commandant, U. S. M. C., in connection with the parade to be given in Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1899, in honor of Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.

Enlisted men will be ordered to Washington from Annapolis, League Island, Pa., U. S. R. S. Richmond, Norfolk, Va., and U. S. R. S. Franklin. In all there will be a battalion of six companies, and the Marine Band to participate in the Dewey parade. Maj. Randolph Dickins, U. S. M. C., will command the battalion of marines in the parade.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, Sept. 27.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, ordered to command, Oct. 14.

BROOKLYN, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell. Same as New York. DETROIT, Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill. At La Guayra. Address La Guayra, Venezuela, care U. S. Consul.

INDIANA, Capt. Henry C. Taylor. Same as New York. Capt. Francis W. Dickins to command on Oct. 5.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At Washington. To take part in Dewey celebration. Address Washington, D. C.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Gibara, Cuba. Address mail care Navy Department. Arrived at Santo Domingo Sept. 25.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. Left Santo Domingo for New York Sept. 25. Address there.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. French E. Chadwick. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Expects to sail for Norfolk, Va., in few days, with other vessels. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.

TEXAS, Capt. Charles D. Sigbee. Same as New York. VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William W. Kimball. At Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, and mark mail "via New Orleans, La."

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, Commanding. Rear Adm. Winfield S. Schley, ordered to be ready to command on or about Oct. 5.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Arrived at New York Sept. 27 from Barbadoes, all well. Address mail to Navy Yard, New York.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. En route to Per-

nambuco. Will return to Rio. Address Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, care U. S. Consul.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Buenos Ayres. Letters should be addressed to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, care the U. S. Consul.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, Commanding.

ABARENDIA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Apia, Samoa. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BADGER, Comdr. James M. Miller. Cruising with California Naval Militia. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. Viacendon L. Cottman. At Guam, Iowa (Flagship), Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. At San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Mare Island. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Edwin White. At Mare Island, Cal. undergoing repairs. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, and Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. James M. Foray. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTLE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Manila.

CHARLESTON, Capt. George W. Pigman. Address Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Lingayen, P. I.

CULGOA, Comdr. James W. Carlin. At Manila.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.

IRIS, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. At Hong Kong.

MONADNOCK, Capt. John McGowan. At Manila.

MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Woosung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, Comdr. Eugene H. C. Lentze. At Manila.

NANSHAN, Lieut. Louis A. Kaiser. At Manila.

OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Manila.

PETREL, Comdr. Charles C. Corriveau. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Amoy, China. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.

YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. At Guam.

Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.

GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MACKENZIE. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Dodridge. At New York. Address Navy Yard.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. At San Francisco, Cal. On cruise with apprentices. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. On cruise with apprentices. En route from Funchal for St. Thomas, due there Oct. 24, leave Oct. 28; arrive San Juan Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Havana Nov. 12, leave Nov. 15; arrive Key West Nov. 15, leave Nov. 25; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 5. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I. EXESSE, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices. At Gibraltar Sept. 25. Following is itinerary: Leave Gibraltar Oct. 1; arrive Algiers Oct. 5; leave Oct. 15; arrive Naples, Italy, Oct. 19; leave Nov. 6; arrive Leghorn, Italy, Nov. 9; leave Nov. 16; arrive Genoa, Italy, Nov. 17; leave Nov. 24; arrive Ville France, Nov. 25; leave Dec. 13; arrive Gibraltar Dec. 18; leave Dec. 22; arrive Madeira Dec. 27; leave Jan. 6, 1900; arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 30, 1900; leave Feb. 9; arrive Santa Cruz, W. I., Feb. 11; leave Feb. 16; arrive San Juan Feb. 17; leave Feb. 24; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 28; leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14; leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address mail matter as follows: Care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England, until Dec. 20, from New York. From that date until March 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City. After March 10, direct to Hampton Roads, Va. Postage 5 cents per half-ounce on letters to the Despatch Agent.

LANCASTER, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address there.

MONONGAHELA, Lieut. Comdr. Herbert Winslow. At Newport. Address Newport, R. I.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. Address Commissioners Nautical Training School, State House, Boston, Mass. At Gloucester, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnett. En route to Philadelphia, where she is expected to arrive from her cruise about Oct. 25. Address No. 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At New York to take part in Dewey reception.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Harbor Springs, Mich. Address care Navy Department.

NERO, Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Hodges. Arrived at Yokohama, Sept. 25. Assigned to Pacific submarine telegraph survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PANTHER, Lieut. Comdr. Aaron Ward. At League Island, Pa. Her officers are ordered detached and the vessel is to go out of commission.

PENACOOK, Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth. At Port Royal, S. C.

POTOMAC, Lieut. William W. Glaser. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Returned to Boston from cruise with Naval Militia. Address Boston, Mass.

SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. John J. Knapp. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

VIKING, Lieut. T. W. Ryan. Ordered in commission at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 27.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.

OLYMPIA, Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton. Arrived at New York Sept. 26, all well. Address mail to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

RESOLUTE, At Portmouth, N. H. Address Portmouth, N. H.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Sailed from Boston to Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 25, and from there to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

UNCAS, Lieut. Joseph L. Jayne. At Fort Royal Sept. 25.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Is- and Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

September 30, 1899.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Rear Adm. Sampson will be relieved from command of the North Atlantic fleet by Adm. Farquhar on Oct. 15, the change probably being made at Hampton Roads, where the squadron will no doubt be on that date. Early next week, all of the ships in New York Harbor, including the Olympia, will proceed to Norfolk, unless there is some sudden change in the programme, where a local celebration is to be held. About the same time Adm. Howison will be detached from the Chicago, preparatory to being retired for age, and Adm. Schley will hoist his flag as commander of the South Atlantic Station, and will sail the latter part of the month. It is expected that prior to being assigned to the Boston Navy Yard, Adm. Sampson will be granted a brief leave of absence. Later in the autumn, it is believed that new commanding officers will be ordered to the flagship New York and the battleship Texas. The two years' term of both Capt. Chadwick and Capt. Sigbee will expire in the next few months. Capt. Dickins, who relieves Capt. Taylor on the Indiana, will take command of that ship on Oct. 5.

The torpedo boats Porter, Mackenzie, Winslow, Morris, Dupont and Stiletto arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, Sept. 28, from Newport, to take part in the naval parade.

NAVAL OFFICERS IN DEWEY PARADE.

The following is a list of officers of U. S. warships and revenue cutters taking part in the Naval Parade at New York City, Sept. 29, 1899, in honor of Admiral Dewey:

NAVY VESSELS.

OLYMPIA.—Admiral George Dewey, Flag Officer; Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, Aide; Lieut. Harry H. Caldwell, Aide; Lieut. William P. Scott, Aide; Capt. Benjamin P. Lamerton, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses, Lieut. Comdr. Charles Laird, Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Bailey, Lieut. Valentine S. Nelson, Lieut. Patrick W. Hourigan, Lieut. Gustav Kaeamerling, Lieut. (J. G.) Montgomery M. Taylor, Lieut. (J. G.) Frank B. Upham, Ensign Arthur G. Kavanaugh, Ensign Edwin H. DeLany, Ensign Henry V. Butler, Jr.; Ensign John F. Marshall, Ensign Edward H. Dunn, Medical Inspector Abel F. Price, Surg. Henry T. Percy, Asst. Surg. Dudley N. Carpenter, Pay Inspector Daniel A. Smith, Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps, Chaplain William H. I. Reaney, Maj. Otway C. Berryman, U. S. M. C.; Boatswain John Costello, Gunner Louis J. Connelly, Carpenter George J. Shaw, Pharmacist Alrick Hammar, Paymaster's Clerk W. M. Long, Paymaster's Clerk M. W. Creagh.

NEW YORK.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, commanding North Atlantic Station; Lieut. Comdr. Cameron M. Winslow, assistant to Chief of Staff; Lieut. Ernest L. Bennett, Flag Secretary; Lieut. S. Akizama, R. J. N. Aide; Capt. French E. Chadwick, commanding, and Chief of Staff; Lieut. Comdr. E. Murdoch, Lieut. Comdr. Warner B. Bayley, Lieut. Comdr. Charles G. Rogers, Lieut. Augustus C. Almy, Lieut. John B. Bish, Lieut. George R. Salisbury, Lieut. Edward S. Kellogg, Lieut. (J. G.) Henry T. Baker, Ensign Albion C. Wadham, Ensign C. E. Deligeeors, R. G. N. Ensign Harlan P. Perrill, Naval Cadet Walter M. Hunt, Naval Cadet James W. L. Clement, Jr.; Naval Cadet William T. Tarrant, Medical Inspector Paul Fitzsimons, P. A. Surg. Charles E. Riggs, Asst. Surg. Raymond Spear Pay Inspector Joseph Foster, Chaplain Alfred L. Royce, Maj. Thomas N. Wood, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. Hiram I. Bearss, U. S. M. C.; Boatswain Phillip Mullin, Gunner George P. Brady, Carpenter James I. Haley, Acting Warrant Machinist John J. Duffy, Acting Warrant Machinist John Dexter, Acting Warrant Machinist Thomas O'Donnell, Paymaster's Clerk J. E. Larkin, Paymaster's Clerk E. J. Colcord.

BROOKLYN.—Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan, Lieut. Comdr. Albert F. Dixon, Lieut. Albon C. Hodgson, Lieut. William R. Rush, Lieut. Edward Simpson, Lieut. James G. Doyle, Lieut. George W. Kilne, Lieut. Edward H. Scribner, Lieut. (J. G.) John P. Ryan, Naval Cadet William B. Wells, Naval Cadet William R. Sayles, Surg. George H. Harmon, Asst. Surg. Washington B. Grove, Paymaster Samuel L. Heap, Chaplain William T. Helms, Maj. Paul S. Murphy, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. Arthur J. Matthews, U. S. M. C.; Acting Boatswain John Mahoney, Acting Gunner Samuel Chiles, Carpenter Edwin P. Kirk, Acting Warrant Machinist Fred J. Korte, Acting Warrant Machinist Frederick C. Lutz, Acting Warrant Machinist John H. Phillips, Acting Warrant Machinist Chas. H. Phillips, Acting Warrant Machinist Alphonse Gey, Paymaster's Clerk Henry D. Linslee.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Capt. Charles J. Train, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Kossoff Niles, Lieut. Charles A. Gove, Lieut. Robert L. Reid, Lieut. John H. Gibbons, Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, Lieut. William R. Shoemaker, Lieut. Victor Blue, Lieut. (J. G.) Henry S. Ritter, Lieut. (J. G.) Chester Wells, Naval Cadet Louis H. Shaw, Naval Cadet Edward B. Fenner, Naval Cadet Henry E. Lackey, Surg. James C. Byrnes, Asst. Surg. Charles A. Crawford, Paymr. Lawrence G. Boggs, Capt. John A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieut. Frederic H. Leland, U. S. M. C.; Acting Boatswain John W. Stoakley, Acting Gunner David Lyons, Acting Carpenter Alonso Burke, Acting Warrant Machinist John W. Clark, Acting Warrant Machinist Adam Gibson, Acting Warrant Machinist John O'Neill, Acting Warrant Machinist James H. Morrison, Paymaster's Clerk Brent McCarthy.

INDIANA.—Capt. Henry C. Taylor, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. John C. Wilson, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver, Lieut. John B. Bernadou, Lieut. Thomas Washington, Lieut. William K. Harrison, Lieut. Henry J. Ziegemeier, Ensign Walter M. Falconer, Naval Cadet Edward O. Kalbfus, Naval Cadet Roe W. Vincent, Naval Cadet Chauncey Shaddock, Surg. Lucien G. Heneberger, Asst. Surg. James H. Payne, Paymr. Frank T. Arms, Chaplain William G. Cassard, Capt. Charles A. Doyen, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieutenant William H. Parker, U. S. M. C.; Boatswain John J. Rochfort, Acting Gunner Phillip Doherty, Carpenter George W. A. Bailey, Acting Warrant Machinist Joel T. Biggs, Acting Warrant Machinist Theodore Meyer, Acting Warrant Machinist Arthur Cottrell, Acting Warrant Machinist William H. Johnson, Paymaster's Clerk T. H. Brown.

TEXAS.—Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham, Lieut. Comdr. John R. Edwards, Lieut. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers, Lieut. Harry Phelps, Lieut. Mark L. Bristol, Ensign Edward T. Fitzgerald, Ensign Frederick R. Holman, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan, Naval Cadet Zachariah H. Madison, Surg. Clement Biddle, P. A. Surg. Frederick W. Olcott, Paymr. John S. Carpenter, Chaplain William F. Morrison, Capt. Theodore P. Kane, U. S. M. C.; Boatswain Andrew Anderson, Acting Gunner James C. McDermott, Acting Carpenter Alfred R. Mackie, Acting Warrant Machinist Charles G. Nelson, Acting Warrant Machinist Charles H. Casey, Acting Warrant Machinist John H. Jones, Acting Warrant Machinist Martin M. Schrieber, Paymaster's Clerk W. D. Alexander.

NEW ORLEANS.—Capt. Edwin Longnecker, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Hall, Lieut. Comdr. William R. A. Rooney, Lieut. Frederick C. Bieg, Lieut. Walter J. Sears, Lieut. Harold K. Hines, Lieut. Frank M. Russell, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson, Lieut. (J. G.) John T. Tompkins, Naval Cadet Lloyd S. Shapley, Naval Cadet Frederick J. Horne, Surg. Frederick J. B. Cordeiro, Asst. Surg. Eugene J. Crow, Paymr. Harry R. Sullivan, 1st Lieutenant of Marines Charles S. Hatch, Acting Boatswain Hugh J. Duffy, Gunner Theobald B. Watson, Carpenter Frank H. Preble, Acting Warrant Machinist E. A. Blackwell, Acting Warrant Machinist C. W. Densmore, Paymaster's Clerk W. D. Alexander.

CHICAGO.—Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, commanding Pacific Station; Lieut. Norman C. Poundstone, assistant to Chief of Staff; Lieut. Hume H. Whittlesey, Flag Secretary; Capt. Philip H. Cooper, commanding, and Chief of Staff; Lieut. Comdr. Uriah R. Harris, Lieut. Comdr. Robert G. Denig, Lieut. Comdr. James P. S. Lawrence, Lieut. Waldemar D. Rose, Lieut. Daniel P. Menefee, Lieut. Hilary P. Jones, Lieut. Phillip Williams, Lieut. William H. Buck, Naval Cadet Edward Woods, Naval Cadet Herbert H. Evans, Jr.; Naval Cadet Samuel B. Thomas, Naval Cadet James R. Combs, Jr.; Naval Cadet Frank P. Helm, Jr.; Surg. Howard W. Wells, Asst. Surg. James R. Whiting, Paymr. Richard T. M. Ball, Chaplain Curtis H. Dickins, Capt. George Barnett, U. S. M. C.; Acting Boatswain Charles Wouters, Acting Gunner Hans Johnsen, Acting Carpenter Clarence L. Bennett,

Acting Warrant Machinist James S. Butler, Acting Warrant Machinist John L. King, Acting Warrant Machinist August Ancheta, Acting Warrant Machinist William W. Booth, Paymaster's Clerk Thomas W. Spratley.

LANCASTER.—Capt. Charles M. Thomas, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Nelson T. Houston, Lieut. William F. Fullam, Lieut. William B. Whittelsey, Lieut. Joseph Strauss, Lieut. Carlo B. Brittain, Lieut. William D. MacDougall, Lieut. John V. Chase, Lieut. Oscar W. Koester, Lieut. (J. G.) Emmer R. Pollock, Surg. James D. Gatewood, Asst. Surg. Granville L. Angeny, Asst. Paymr. Harry H. Baithis, Capt. Philip M. Bannon, U. S. M. C.; Boatswain Daniel Montague, Gunner George W. Philip, Acting Carpenter Thomas C. Cooney, Chief Sailmaker Charles E. Minter, Acting Warrant Machinist Otto Dittrich, Acting Warrant Machinist John A. Riley, Acting Warrant Machinist David Purdon, Paymaster's Clerk Dayton Fisher.

SCORPION.—Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent, commanding; Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, Lieut. Frank H. Clark, Lieut. (J. G.) Newton Mansfield, Ensign Gatewood S. Lincoln, Naval Cadet Ulysses S. Macy, Naval Cadet William S. Miller, Asst. Surg. Frederick M. Bogan, Asst. Paymr. William T. Wallace.

TEMPORARY COMMANDERS OF TORPEDO BOATS.

DUPONT.—Lieut. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers.

PORTER.—Lieut. Harry M. Dombough.

MORRIS.—Lieut. Simon P. Fulliwider.

WINSLOW.—Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.

MACKENZIE.—Ensign James E. Walker.

STILETTO.—Ensign Frank E. Ridgely.

REVENUE CUTTERS.—Capt. D. B. Hodgeson, R. C. S., in command.

ALGONQUIN.—Capt. O. S. Wiley, 1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, 2d Lieut. F. S. Van Bockerc, 2d Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, 2d Lieut. R. Ridgeley, Chief Engr. F. E. Owen, 1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Barry, 1st Asst. Engr. F. R. Falkenstein.

ONDONAGA.—Capt. D. A. Hall, 1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, 2d Lieut. R. O. Crisp, 3d Lieut. J. F. Hotel, 3d Lieut. W. G. Blasdel, Chief Engr. J. A. Severna, 1st Asst. Engr. J. B. Coyle, 2d Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder.

GRESHAM.—Capt. T. D. Walker, 1st Lieut. O. D. Myrick, 2d Lieut. J. H. Scott, 3d Lieut. S. A. W. Patterson, 3d Lieut. R. H. Crozier, Chief Engr. D. F. Bowen, 2d Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor.

WINDOM.—Capt. G. H. Gooding, 1st Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs, 2d Lieut. W. E. Hall, 3d Lieut. J. V. Wild, 1st Asst. Engr. H. U. Butler, 1st Asst. Engr. C. W. Zastrow.

MANNING.—Capt. W. H. Roberts, 1st Lieut. J. H. Brown, 2d Lieut. G. W. Daniels, 3d Lieut. W. A. Wiley, 3d Lieut. H. W. Pope, Chief Engr. E. J. Noonan, 2d Asst. Engr. H. Kotzschmar, 2d Asst. Engr. U. Harvey.

THE NAVAL PARADE.

Rear Admiral Sampson issued orders for the formation of a Naval Brigade from his command, to take part in the land parade, as follows:

Brigade Commander, Capt. C. M. Thomas; Brigade Adjutant, Lieut. W. R. Rush; Brigade Commissary, Paymr. F. T. Arms; Brigade Signal Officer, Lieut. H. T. Baker; Brigade Medical Officer, Asst. Surg. W. B. Grove; Aide, Naval Cadet R. W. Vincent; Beachmasters, Boatswains P. Mullen, A. Anderson and J. Mahoney.

1st Battalion—Marines.—Battalion Commander, Maj. P. St. C. Murphy, U. S. M. C.; Adjutant, 1st Company—Capt. A. J. Matthews, U. S. M. C.; 1st Company—Capt. C. A. Doren, 1st Company—Capt. W. H. Parker, 2d Company—Capt. T. P. Kane, 3d Company—Capt. P. M. Bannon, 1st Lieut. H. I. Bearss, 4th Company—Capt. J. A. Lejeune, 1st Lieut. F. H. Delano.

2d Battalion—New York.—Battalion Commander, Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Potter; Adjutant, Naval Cadet W. H. Hunt, 1st Company—Lieut. J. B. Bish, Naval Cadet W. T. Tarrant, 2d Company—Ensign H. P. Perrill, Naval Cadet R. B. Larimer, 3d Company—Ensign A. J. Wadham, Naval Cadet J. W. Clements.

3d Battalion—Texas.—Battalion Commander, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Harber; Adjutant, Naval Cadet Z. H. Madison, 1st Company—Lieut. H. P. Phelps, 2d Company—Ensign F. R. Holman, 3d Company—Ensign O. D. Duncan.

4th Battalion—Indiana.—Battalion Commander, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson; Adjutant, Naval Cadet C. Shackford, 1st Company—Lieut. T. Washington, 2d Company—Lieut. W. K. Harrison, 3d Company—Lieut. H. J. Ziegemeier.

5th Battalion—Massachusetts.—Lieut. Comdr. K. Niles; Adjutant, Naval Cadet E. B. Fenner, 1st Company, Lieut. S. S. Wood, Naval Cadet L. Shane, 2d Company—Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, Naval Cadet H. E. Lackey, 3d Company—Lieut. V. Blue, Gunner D. Lyons.

6th Battalion—Brooklyn.—Battalion Commander, Lieut. Comdr. D. Mahan; Adjutant, Naval Cadet W. R. Sayles, 1st Company—Lieut. E. Simpson, 2d Company—Lieut. J. G. Doyle, Naval Cadet W. B. Wells, 3d Company—Lieut. J. P. Ryan.

7th Battalion—Lancaster.—Battalion Commander, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Houston; Adjutant, Lieut. J. V. Chase, 1st Company—Lieut. W. B. Whittlesey, Boatswain D. Monologue, 2d Company—Lieut. J. Strauss, Gunner G. W. Phillips, 3d Company—Lieut. W. D. MacDougall, Carpenter T. P. Scott.

8th Battalion—Massachusetts.—Lieut. Comdr. K. Niles; Adjutant, Naval Cadet E. B. Fenner, 1st Company, Lieut. S. S. Wood, Naval Cadet L. Shane, 2d Company—Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, Naval Cadet H. E. Lackey, 3d Company—Lieut. V. Blue, Gunner D. Lyons.

9th Battalion—Cape Cod.—Battalion Commander, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Moore; Adjutant, Naval Cadet W. H. Hunt, 1st Company—Lieut. F. H. Cooper, 2d Company—Lieut. W. B. Whittlesey.

10th Battalion—Cape Cod.—Battalion Commander, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Moore; Adjutant, Naval Cadet W. H. Hunt, 1st Company—Lieut. F. H. Cooper and Lieut. W. B. Whittlesey.

11th Battalion—Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Sargent and Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Train.

12th Battalion—Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Taylor and Capt. F. E. Chadwick.

13th Battalion—Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Taylor and Capt. F. E. Chadwick.

14th Battalion—Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Taylor and Capt. F. E. Chadwick.

15th Battalion—Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Taylor and Capt. F. E. Chadwick.

16th Battalion—Paymr. I. G. Hobbs, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Taylor and Capt. F. E. Chadwick.

17th Battalion—Paymr. L. G. Boggs, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Taylor and Capt. F. E. Chadwick.

18th Battalion—Surg. G. E. H. Harmon, Surg. L. G. Heneberger, Lieut. M. Bristol and Lieut. H. M. Dombough.

19th Battalion—Surg. J. C. Byrnes, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Denig, Lieut. W. H. Buck and Lieut. E. R. Pollock.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

The attention of the Navy Department has been called by Capt. Taylor of the Indiana to certain representations made to the crew of his ship by attorneys to the effect that counsel was necessary in order to secure prompt and full payments of bounty. It is understood that attorneys have written to other ships of the Navy, asking that they be employed to prosecute the claims. The Navy Department holds that counsel is not necessary in such cases, and wishes to discourage their employment. The following letter from the Secretary has been sent to Capt. Taylor:

Washington, Sept. 26, 1899.

Sir: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., in which you state that certain law firms have recently represented to you that questions concerning the Maria Teresa have arisen which make it necessary that men and officers should employ counsel in order to secure the

full amounts due them as prize or bounty within a reasonable time, and ask the Department's opinion whether the crew of the U. S. S. Indiana should, when they request information on the subject, be advised to employ counsel.

In reply, you are informed that the Department's attitude in this matter is that, in ordinary cases, the employment of counsel by enlisted men to present their claims for prize and bounty is unnecessary and undesirable. Exceptions to this rule, dependent wholly upon the circumstances of each particular case, are, however, recognized; and whether or not counsel should be employed in any special instances with respect to which controversy exists, is a matter which the Department cannot determine for the individuals concerned. It is proper to add, however, that the representation of the interests of a vessel by reputable attorneys would appear to be all that is necessary in any case, and that separate contracts need not be made by each individual. The latter course would, in all probability, complicate and possibly delay rather than advance the settlement of the claims, particularly if separate suits were entered and docketed in each case. If the proceedings take the form of a prize claim, a single suit is all that is necessary to determine the rights of those concerned; and with regard to bounty, the Court of Claims has adopted the method of considering all claims by engagements, and, it is understood, will determine the rights of each particular vessel of the Navy participating in the several engagements of the Spanish war wherever claims for bounty have been made. One purpose of adopting this method was to avoid the loss of time and unnecessary labor which would result from encumbering the records of the Court with separate suits which might have been instituted in behalf of each individual claimant.

In view of the foregoing, the Department, while somewhat reluctant to intervene in a matter which is in its nature one of individual concern, nevertheless suggests that the men of your command, when requesting information on the subject, be advised that the employment of counsel by them as individuals is not necessary, and that, if it is deemed expedient to secure the services of counsel, their employment by the officers and men of the vessel as a body as nearly as may be is recommended.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN.—Capt. O. S. Wiley. Baltimore, Md. Repairing.

BEAR.—Lieut. D. H. Jarvis. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.

BOUTWELL.—Capt. J. W. Howison. Newbern, N. C. Address care Department.

CHASE.—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Cruising. Address care Department.

COLFAX.—1st Lieut. C. M. Thomas. Paymaster's Clerk. Paymaster's Clerk. Paymaster's Clerk.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 25.

The Naval Academy authorities have caught on to the fact that some of the upper classmen now here, have been running the "plebs," and have determined to stamp this unusual violation of the regulations out with vigorous measures. This annoyance is generally left to the third class men, or "youngsters," and for the first class to take a hand in it breaks Academic precedents, and this the superintendent does not intend to tolerate in the slightest degree. It is understood that the first class men picked this bad up during their late visit to West Point, where they learned that the first class there takes a hand in running, or hazing, the fourth class. The following order has been issued on the subject by Commandant O. T. Hutchins, commandant of cadets:

"Until further orders, cadets of the fourth class shall not receive visits from upper class men, without permission of the officer-in-charge, nor shall they visit rooms of the upper class men or their quarters without permission."

It is customary for a fourth class man to obey any order he receives from an upper class man, although he knows that in repairing to the designated room, he goes there to be hazed. This order overrules the unwritten code, and both hazer and hazed will violate the law if the customary obedience is given to the hazers.

The naval cadet football team lined up to-day for the first time this season. Its first game is with Princeton here on Saturday, Oct. 7th, and on the 14th the team will play Georgetown. The full schedule of games has not yet been made out, but it embraces Trinity college, Bucknell, probably University of North Carolina, and closes with West Point, Dec. 2d, at Philadelphia.

Naval Cadet Chas. P. Huff, who hurt his knee cap at football practice, and was put to a crutch, is expected to get on the practice field at the end of the week.

The following have been appointed officers of the Naval Academy Cadet Battalion: Cadet Lieut. Comdr. Timmons, Cadet Junior Lieut. and Adj't. Steele, Cadet Chief Petty Officer Osterhaus; 1st division, Cadet Lieut. McEntee; Cadet Junior Lieut. Spilman; Cadet Ensign Bricker, Cadet Petty Officers, first class, Bryant, Hellweg, Deffres, Ellis; Cadet Petty Officers, second class, Wade, Schoenfeld, Winston and Berrien.

Second Division.—Cadet Lieut. Mannix; Cadet Junior Lieut. Ferguson; Cadet Ensign, Wyman; Cadet Petty Officers, first class, Cage, Naiile, Morris, Train.

Third Division.—Cadet Lieut. Mitchell; Cadet Junior Lieut. Wainwright; Cadet Ensign, Snyder; Cadet Petty Officers, first class, Johnston, Doyle and Kress; Cadet Petty Officers, second class, Wortman, Svarz, Howard and Jeffers.

Fourth Division.—Cadet Lieut. Gannon; Cadet Junior Lieut. Berry; Cadet Ensign, Jackson; Cadet Petty Officers, first class, Freeman, Kear, Keating, Hyland; Cadet Petty Officers, second class, Arnold, Landenberger, Church, Bartholow.

John W. Timmons, the cadet commander, is from Ohio, and is a member of the Academy boat crew and one of the football players.

Ensign William C. Davidson, who distinguished himself on Sept. 14th, in an engagement at San Fabian, in the Philippines, was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1891. He married a daughter of Asst. Prof. Jules Lefoux, of the Naval Academy.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 21st, 1890.

Chaplain Bernard Kelly returned to the post Sept. 20th, after spending a fifty days' leave in Kansas.

Mrs. Gunter returned to her home near Roswell, New Mexico, after spending the summer with the family of A. A. Surg. William T. Baird.

The four sections of the train conveying the 33d Inf., U. S. V., passed through El Paso, Sept. 16th from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, en route to San Francisco, Cal.

The friends in El Paso of Major Charles B. Hinton, 18th Inf., heard with regret of his retirement, on his own request, after 30 years service. He was stationed at this post before the 18th Inf. was ordered to Manila, P. I., and as his household effects are stored here it is supposed that he will return this way and will be very warmly welcomed by his friends. Mrs. Hinton and son reside in New York City and Major Hinton will join them there.

Sept. 15th, the birthday of President Porfirio Diaz, of the Republic of Mexico, and Sept. 16th, the National Independence Day of Mexico, were celebrated in Juarez, Mexico, directly across the line from El Paso. One feature of the celebration being the concerts by the 5th Inf. band of Chihuahua, Mexico, which was sent by order of Governor Abumada of Chihuahua.

Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf., has had the Government wagon road between El Paso and the post (which was very badly washed out in July) repaired this week.

HOW TO DISINFECT CAMP SINKS.

We give here the communication of Maj. Armstrong, Surgeon 32d U. S. Vols., in response to Maj. Baldwin's report on the inspection of that regiment:

Camp Near Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 28, 1890.

Pursuant to verbal request, I have the honor to make the following report: That the sinks of this regiment, sixteen in number (8 for officers, 1 for hospital corps and 12 for companies), were constructed 12 feet deep, four feet wide and ten feet long. They are surrounded by a light portable frame shed, roofed, and with ample air-space underneath roofing. The seat is the ordinary pole and back rest used in the field sinks, with the addition of a hinged board that hangs down from the seat for the purpose of turning the urine into the sink during defecation. For the purpose of urination the men use the end of the sink and urinate directly into the bottom. There are no urinals in the sinks.

At 6:30 p. m. each sink receives a light dressing of dry earth and lime. At 7 a. m. dry grass and inflammable material from the neighborhood of the sinks is raked up and scattered evenly over the bottom of sinks; upon this is evenly sprinkled two quarts of crude oil. After a few moments, to allow saturation, it is set on fire, and the intense heat produced by the burning oil over the bed of lime completely destroys all debris. At 1 p. m. the sinks are polished and swept; all woodwork being washed down with a 4 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid, two and a half gallons of this solution being used to each sink. The waste from this carbolic acid washing runs into the sink. This command has used these sinks twenty-four days, and the amount of disinfecting material consumed up to date has been as follows: Crude carbolic acid, 150 bottles; lime, 40 barrels; crude coal oil, 4 barrels. I desire to state that the Department has responded very promptly to every request made for disinfectants. Very respectfully,

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG, Maj. and Surg., 32d U. S. V.

McCULLOCH BOYS AND ALEUT GIRLS.

A correspondent of the New York "Sun," writing from Dutch Harbor, Alaska, Aug. 14, says: "I may explain that I am in these parts on board the United States revenue cutter McCulloch, unofficially, and that the McCulloch is the flagship of the cutter service and the finest on the sea. She is also historic in that she was Dewey's despatch boat at Manila on May 1, 1898. Her officers are not only naval heroes, but they are gallant gentlemen as well, and they proposed a dance one night for Unalaska. The N. A. C. Company presented its hotel dining room at Udaakla for the ball room, and the gallants, after securing the services of another gallant from the cutter Rush, also in the harbor, proceeded over the trail to Unalaska, a mile away, and made a house to house canvass to tell everybody that the dance would be held in the evening at 8:30, and all the fair maids and matrons must be on hand at the beach at 8 o'clock to come around by boat. The invitations were quite informal, and the committee simply went into the houses and demanded acceptances on the spot. They were readily granted, except in one instance, when the Aleutian dame suspected that the Rush's gallant was 'making lies' to her to get her daughter, but she was assured that the wives of various officials were to be chaperones, and the fair Oiga danced in the merry throng that evening, though she had told us in the afternoon she had been out picking Malena berries, the only fruit that grows on the island, and was tired.

The dance began at 9 o'clock, about dark in this latitude, and concluded at 12 o'clock, and nobody to look at the fair dancers would have thought that most of them were only a generation away from the bird-skin paska and the kamlayka (overdress) of sea cow intestines, for these Aleut belles wore silk and satin and their straight black hair was done up in the latest friz. But they would not talk, and every man who thought he was a lady killer let loose his sweetest nothings in vain. Glittering additions to the festivities were those officers from the British guard ship Pheasant, and the silent sisters had no more to say to them than they had to say to the Yankees. The music for the dance was supplied by a concertina, a French harp and a violin, but only one instrument was in commission at a time. The festivities closed with luncheon on the McCulloch, and the fair Unalaskans went home in their boats, having had a 'perfectly lovely time,' no doubt, though they did not say so in so many words.

"It is generally understood that the Raleigh fired the first gun at the battle of Manila, but the official report of Admiral Dewey does not mention the Raleigh at all,

and says that the Boston and McCulloch returned the first fire, and it is asserted by those who know that the McCulloch fired the first shot, and that the man who pulled the trigger was Lieut. W. E. At Lee, of Washington, D. C. The officers still on the McCulloch who were in the fight are 1st Lieut. Foley, 2d Lieuts. Joynes and At Lee, 3d Lieut. Mee and 2d Asst. Engr. Shoeborn, and they bear their honors with delightful modesty, and think Dewey is a great man."

REMARKABLE REVOLVER SHOOTING.

A new world's record in revolver shooting was established on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 21, when Dr. Ashley A. Webber made a score of 90 bull's eyes in 100 shots at fifty yards. Heretofore the best record ever made was that of 25 successive bull's eyes, shot by C. S. Richmond, of Georgia. Dr. Webber's shooting, however, easily eclipses this, as in the 100 shots fired there was one run of 37 consecutive bulls. The new champion is still unsatisfied, however, and asserts that with favorable weather conditions, he can place all of the 100 shots in the black. This remarkable shooting was done in the open field on the Glendale, L. I., rifle range, at fifty measured yards, and in the presence of 25 witnesses. In this respect, it is different from many published scores which are made in private and at ranges which become more or less elastic in the telling. The weapon used was a .38 caliber military revolver, with military sights and loaded with a service charge of Laffin & Rand sporting rifle smokeless. The target was the regulation reduced elliptical 8 x 10 bull. Unfortunately the weather conditions were not propitious for perfect scores, a strong wind blowing directly across the range and with no possible shelter. The fact that it was during a momentary lull, that the Doctor made his run of 37 (the last shots of the score), leads to the belief that he may still make a much better showing.

The judges of the shooting were Messrs. Effingham Wilson and Joseph Murcott; the scorers were John Hughes and Augustus Peverelly, and the marksmen, John C. Poppe and John H. Koenig. The score was as follows:

Target No.	Shots.	Bull's-eyes.	Misses.
Target No. 1.....	10	10	0
Target No. 2.....	10	8	2
Target No. 3.....	10	9	1
Target No. 4.....	10	7	3
Target No. 5.....	10	10	0
Target No. 6.....	10	9	1
Target No. 7.....	10	8	2
Target No. 8.....	10	10	0
Target No. 9.....	10	10	0
Target No. 10.....	10	9	1
	100	90	10

This score summarizes the most remarkable revolver shooting ever known and is a demonstration not only of superior skill, but also of the wonderful improvement that has been made in ammunition.

Although Dr. Webber has been known for a long time as one of the most expert revolver shots in the country, it was only recently that he conceived the idea of attempting to break the record on the regulation military target at 50 yards range. This idea did occur to him one afternoon a couple of weeks ago, while he was spending a few days at Newtown, L. I., and he forthwith put into execution by firing fifty shots, using his military revolver and .38 caliber cartridges loaded with 6 grains of sporting rifle smokeless. Of these fifty shots, 49 were in the bull's-eye and included a run of 28 consecutive bulls. This shooting was witnessed by several friends of the Doctor's, but as it was not done on a regular range he determined at the suggestion of Mr. A. C. Gould, editor of "Shooting and Fishing," to make a second attempt. This second attempt was made in the presence of Mrs. Gould, but proved a failure, inasmuch as the 6 grain charge of powder was found too light for the 50 yard range in the wind which swept across the field.

The regulation service charge of sporting rifle smokeless is 8 grains, and it was with factory loaded ammunition containing this amount of powder that the next attempt which resulted in the 90 bull's-eyes out of the possible 100 was made.

Dr. Webber is far from satisfied with this shooting, however, and will make another attempt next week to make a perfect score. In connection with this shooting, it must be remembered that it was done with regular minister, Benmohr and Leelanaw are at San Francisco powder," said the Doctor in speaking of his score, "I can keep putting the bullets in the bull's-eye all day."

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., September 25, 1890. Since the arrival at the post of Lieut. Kramer foot-ball practice occurs daily whenever practicable. The schedule of games for the season is: Tufts, Monday afternoon, October 2; Pennsylvania State College, October 7; Harvard, October 14; Princeton, October 21; Dartmouth, October 28; Yale, November 4; Columbia, November 11; Syracuse, November 18; Annapolis, December 2. Cadet Walter D. Smith, captain; Cadet Edward M. Adams, manager.

The drill on Monday afternoon will be omitted. It will be noticed the date for Tufts has been changed, and one for Syracuse added to the schedule, as published several weeks ago. There is now but one vacant date, November 25, the Saturday preceding the date of the Annapolis game.

Among the guests received at the Cadet hop on Saturday evening by the hostess, Mrs. Landers, were: Miss Sanger, of Washington, daughter of Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger; Miss Harding, of New York; Miss Byrne, of Governors Island, a guest of Mrs. Kneedler; Miss Tracy, of St. Louis, and Miss Biddle, of New York.

Mrs. Kneedler and the Misses Jessie and Martha Kneedler will remain in New York until after the sailing of the Missouri with Dr. Kneedler. They will then return to West Point to remain until about January 1 as guests at the hotel. Dr. Kemp has been assigned the quarters vacated by Dr. Kneedler.

Miss Honeycutt has been a guest of Miss Adams. Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cav., has been visiting Capt. Adams.

The Cadet hop card for the fall and winter, the design of Cadet Comly, it is understood, is of cadet gray paper, with the seal of the Military Academy stamped in gold. The design is most appropriate, very neat and effective.

Cadet Ulysses S. Grant 3d, a member of the 4th class at the Military Academy, is at Newport, having been granted leave of absence to attend the wedding of his sister, Miss Julia Dent Grant, to Prince Cantacuzene.

The Corps of Cadets will proceed to New York on Saturday on one of the boats of the Iron Steamboat Company. They will return on Saturday evening.

TROOPS FOR MANILA.

The troops on foot for Manila are the 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 33d and 35th regiments, mustering 7,854 men. Adding recruits makes a total of 78,854. The 32d will sail on the Charles Nelson, carrying 500 officers and men, September 28, and the City of Rio, carrying 886 officers and men, from Portland October 1. Thirty officers and 850 men of the 35th will sail from Portland in the Sikk October 1. The dates set for the sailing of other vessels, with the number they will carry, are as follows: Glenogle, September 29, 25 officers and 800 men; Sheridan, Sept. 29, 82 officers and 1,700 men; Hancock, October 1, 50 officers and 1,200 men; Olympia, October 1, 30 officers and 700 men; Valencia, October 5, 30 officers and 500 men; Zealand, October 5, 15 officers and 600 men; Victoria, October 5, 30 officers and 800 men; Mananese, October 5, 15 officers and 500 men. Total, 277 officers and 7,280 men.

The ships available for carrying regiments 36 to 45—13,000—are City of Para, October 10, 46 officers and 1,000 men; Pennsylvania, October 15, 30 officers and 1,000 men; City of Peking, October 18, 45 officers and 900 men; Tartar, October 20, 45 officers and 1,200 men; Newport, October 20, 10 officers and 500 men; Senator, October 25, 35 officers and 712 men; Indiana, November 1, 40 officers and 900 men; Thomas, November 1 (from New York), 86 officers and 1,690 men; Ohio, November 15, 12 officers and 734 men; Duke of Fife, November 15—officers and 1,000 men; City of Sydney, November 18, 25 officers and 700 men; St. Paul, November 22, 40 officers and 850 men; City of Puebla, November 25, 30 officers and 650 men. Total, 450 officers and 11,886 men.

Steps are now being taken to secure vessels to carry 1,500 troops in addition to the above figures.

A very noticeable change in the schedule is the substitution of the Duke of Fife for the Anglo-Australian. This was done because of the demand made by the British Government upon the owners of the latter vessel for its use for the transportation of troops to the Transvaal. As the American Government had only an option on the Anglo-Australian, it was compelled to give it up, but Maj. Long, at San Francisco, has informed the Department that he will be able to secure the Duke of Fife in its place. Col. Bird has also secured from the Navy Department the collier Cassius, which is now being fitted out at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and will be available for use by the 15th of November. The Cassius has capacity for nearly 1,400 men, and it is proposed to send one of the colored regiments on this vessel.

The vessels en route to Manila, with the men they are carrying, are as follows: City of Puebla, September 29, recruits, 36 officers and 650 men; St. Paul, September 30, 3d Cav., 40 officers and 850 men; Warren, October 1, recruits, 27 officers and 1,200 men; Columbia, October 8, 3d Inf., 30 officers and 600 men; Belgian King, October 15, remainder 34th Inf., 27 officers and 780 men; Tacoma, October 21, 7 companies 27th Inf., 27 officers and 735 men; Elder, October 21, 5 companies 27th Inf., 23 officers and 496 men; Sherman, October 22, 30th Inf. and recruits, 54 officers and 1,664 men; Grant, October 24, 26th Inf. and recruits, 86 officers and 1,700 men. Total 350 officers and 8,675 men.

The Ohio was to sail from Manila September 25 via Hong Kong and Guam. The Indiana arrived there September 1, and the City of Sydney September 19. The City of Para is due at San Francisco September 30; the Tartar, October 7; the Pennsylvania, October 5; the Newport, October 7, and the Senator, October 22. The Garonne and Athenian, carrying the 3d Cav., are due at Manila, and the Siam. The Victoria, carrying unassigned men and part of the 3d Cav., is due October 5, and the Port Albert, with horses and mules for the 3d Cav., October 8. The Tacoma is due October 1, and the Aztec October 25. The Conemaugh and Wyfield are due at San Francisco. The Centennial, Lennox, Westminster, Benmohr and Leelanaw are at San Francisco loading with animals for the Army.

The Secretary of War has determined that all of the Volunteer organizations to be sent to the Philippines shall be thoroughly inspected before their departure, and that the transports leaving this country for Manila shall also receive special inspection. This week the following telegram was sent to General Shafter by direction of the Secretary of War: "Having reference to previous instructions on the subject, the Secretary of War enjoins upon you the importance of careful inspections under your special direction in addition to that made by officers of the transport service, of all ships, including hospital ships, on which troops are to embark; that you should in this way fully satisfy yourself that the best possible service in the way of transportation is being had."

In conformity with previous orders for the inspection of the first ten Volunteer regiments, a letter has been sent to the department commanders, in whose depart-

ments regiments are now being organized, directing that at the earliest practicable date, the regiments be thoroughly inspected. The following letter sent to General Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, is similar to that sent other departmental commanders: The Secretary of War having directed that the new infantry regiments be carefully inspected under the direction of department commanders, the Major General commanding the Army desires that you cause such inspections to be made at the earliest practicable date of the 41st and 47th Inf., now stationed at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa.; 42d, at Fort Niagara; 43d, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; the 46th, at South Framingham, Mass.; report of the result of such inspections in detail should be submitted to this office. H. O. A. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant General Merritt has already directed Col. Paul D. Vroom to proceed to South Framingham, Mass., and inspect the 46th Inf.

SEVENTH CAVALRY INSPECTION.

The report on the 7th Cav. presented by Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, I. G., April 27, 1899, is occupied with the general details of an inspection report without special interest now, owing to the changes that have been made during the past five months. The character of the Inspecting Officer's criticisms and recommendations is indicated by his previous reports on military conditions in Cuba we have heretofore published. We make the following extracts from the report of the inspection of the 7th:

Capt. Luther R. Hare, commanding K Troop, formerly Colonel, 1st Texas Cav., has had practical Indian service. His varied service, excellent judgment and soldierly, practical knowledge entitles to special consideration and weight any professional opinion expressed by him.

A return to the five years' term of enlistment would result in solidifying our permanent establishment as regards the tenure of the soldier. The discharge-by-purchase-privilege, inaugurated while Mr. Redfield Proctor was Secretary of War, resulted in losing some of our best men, because only those whose service had been honest and faithful were entitled to avail themselves of the privilege. We lost the wheat and kept the chaff. There are now men in the United States—discharged Volunteers—unsettled as regards trade or vocation; imbued with a desire for change and adventure, who have some military efficiency. The shaking up that they have had during the last twelve months has knocked out of them many militia theories, and they now have traditions of their own uninspired by Revolutionary or Civil War soldiers. Their enthusiasm for militarism should be utilized by our Recruiting Officers.

The majority of the men plead for a camp or post exchange with sales such as are contemplated by par. 3, G. O. No. 87, A. G. O., July 2, 1898. No Government provision has been made to provide the means or facilities for amusement for enlisted men.

Reconnoitering, convoy duty, attack and defence of each arm or two or three arms combined, night operations, advance, rear and flank guard duties, actual solution of minor tactics in the field, etc., cannot be prosecuted without going beyond the limits of most reservations owned, rented or occupied by the United States. Private property is trespassed upon; crops are injured; cultivated ground is encroached upon; fences, gates, etc., are damaged. Claims are also presented for sodding or seeding places where United States troops have dug latrines, sink holes, etc., or built camp fires. These facts suggest a renewal of the recommendation that proper estimates be made for a fund, to be known as the "Indemnity Fund," or some similar name.

Extended Order and Firing Exercises.—None has been had. Solution in practical problems in minor tactics? No problems; no efforts made to solve such.

Field or drill operations with other arms of the service?

Provost guard and sentinel vs. policemen? Conflicts of authority, based upon a misunderstanding of respective functions and limitations have occurred in Havana, and probably will continue to until the respective jurisdictions are determined and understood alike by the representatives of civil and of military authority.

Knowledge of terrain, space, range, etc.? At its minimum, Post Lyceums and Schools—All officers and the minority of the men have had military instruction or experience.

Soldiers' Handbook.—The majority of the men in ranks are ignorant of the existence of such a publication.

Regarding small arms instruction and practice, G. O. No. 84, June 29, 1896, is not complied with.

Practically all the troops in this Department are recruits. The methods for their instruction are prescribed in the F. R. for S. A. for the U. S. A. edition 1898, and in paragraph 3, G. O. No. 84, June 29, 1898.

It is submitted that instruction in small arms firing can be had by any organization in the Department of Havana.

It is further submitted that the reasons customarily assigned for failure to have such are unsatisfactory.

A. R. 806: The efficiency reports required by lines 4, 5 and 6 of this paragraph by regimental officers through regimental commanders, will hardly be fair indices of the qualifications of the officer who has to report upon his own efficiency.

A pommel slicker or rain coat is recommended by some of the troop commanders as part of the soldier's equipment.

Troop D, commander, 1st Lieut. George W. Cole, reports that the troop is proficient in the different drills, also in advance and other guard duty, and in the class of practical problems contemplated by the requirements of G. O. No. 53, A. G. O., series 1896. Capt. L. R. Hare, commanding Troop K, same squadron, reports that owing to lack of opportunity, that troop is only fairly proficient in the different drills, and not instructed in advance and other guard duty, outpost and practical problems. The officer last named is squadron commander and doubtless the better judge of the relative proficiency of Troop D and K.

The second squadron commander—also the regimental commander—reports that there have been no extended order and firing exercise. It is probable that Troop D is not proficient in all the phases of field exercises.

Every troop commander of the 2d Battalion, 7th U. S. Cavalry, reports that their men and horses are untrained in the practical use of the carbine and revolver. This inexperience is not the fault of the men or of the officers.

Officer's School.—So far as known to the Inspector, this is the only organization in the Department of Havana having daily school for officers—Saturday and Sunday excepted.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

A cork leg is a misnomer. The artificial leg is made of a very thin shell of weeping willow, covered with rawhide, and some of them that come clear up to the hip have been built as light as three pounds.

An Army officer who wears one tells how he got ahead of a boasting Indian chief who insisted that the white man had no endurance and courage as compared with the Indian. "Let us test this," replied the officer. "If I run this knife through my leg, will you do the same?" "Yes," answered the chief. So the knife was inserted into the false leg, and pushed through, with proper contortions of agonizing pain. When the Indian saw the point of it appearing on the further side of the leg he gathered his blanket about him and stalked out without saying a word. On another occasion a specialist, seeing that our friend of the artificial leg was a little halting in his gait, insisted upon operating upon him for corns. When he had uncovered the leg and discovered the state of the case he said: "It is on me, gentlemen; I am a poor man, but order what you like, and I will pay for it." A manufacturer of artificial limbs informs the New Orleans "Times-Democrat" that there has been a wonderful improve-

ment in limb making during the last ten years, and a properly constructed artificial leg cannot be detected by the casual observer. He says:

"The chief difficulty with the old style was its tendency to swing outward in an arc of a circle at every step. That has been entirely overcome. Some years ago, when I was in the business at Chicago, I fitted out a man who had lost both legs and both arms in a Dakota blizzard. When I first saw him he was simply a helpless trunk lying on a cot in the hospital, and his deplorable condition had reduced him to a state of despair bordering on insanity. I took a great deal of interest in the case, and I flattered myself that I did a fairly good job. When I got through with him he was able to get up without assistance, walk about, feed himself, and do a hundred and one little things that changed life from a mere blank to something really endurable. When he found himself emancipated from total helplessness he improved mentally, and now I dare say he wants to live as long as anybody. One of the great obstacles to successful limb-fitting is the carelessness of surgeons in performing amputations. An operation may be entirely successful from a surgical standpoint, yet leave a stump upon which a false leg can never be worn with comfort. I know of a number of cases in which a reamputation has been submitted to for the express purpose of correcting such difficulties. Every medical college course ought to include at least one lecture with practical demonstrations by a thoroughly scientific maker of artificial limbs. It would be of inestimable value to the students in after practice."

STATE TROOPS.

A State Rifle Match for teams from each regiment and other organizations of the Connecticut National Guard will take place at the Rifle Range, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1899. Two trophies are offered by the State, the first prize to the team making the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards, the second prize to the team making the next highest aggregate score. Each prize to be competed for annually. State medals will be issued to individual members of the team winning the first prize. The present status of the prizes is as follows:

First prize—Bronze bust of ex-Governor Lucius B. Morris, won by the 1st Regt., 1894; 3d Regt., 1895; 2d Regt., 1896, and 3d Regt., 1897.

Second prize—Silver loving cup, won by the 3d Regt., 1894; 2d Regt., 1895; 3d Regt., 1896, and 2d Regt., 1897. Col. Lucien F. Burpee will arrange the details for the guidance of contestants.

Adjutant General Van Keuren, of Connecticut, in an order dated Sept. 22, 1899, congratulates the officers and enlisted men of the Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, upon the successful tour of duty performed at "Camp Lounsherry," State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Aug. 21-26 ultimo, inclusive. In view of the fact that seventy-five per cent of the commissioned officers were appointed since January, 1899, and a large percentage of the whole Guard were comparatively new men, it was a gratifying surprise that the Brigade appeared in such good condition in the matter of drill, discipline, and efficiency. To this may be added the highest commendation of the manner in which the troops adapted themselves to the new orders of drawing and cooking their own rations.

The 1st New York will hold athletic games at its armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 9, and an interesting programme will be prepared.

Squadron A of New York will resume its regular drills on Oct. 9. Troop drilling on Mondays, Troop 2 on Tuesdays and Troop 3 on Wednesdays. The annual meeting of the Squadron will be held Tuesday, Oct. 3.

Recent elections in the 66th New York are: Col. J. J. Scanlon, of the Irish Volunteers, elected Captain of Co. E; Sergt. P. McKenna, elected 2d Lieutenant in Co. C; Sergt. S. J. Miskel, elected 1st Lieutenant in Co. I, and Lieut. F. Harron, elected Captain of Co. A. In the 22d New York, Co. I has elected 2d Lieut. E. F. McGroarty; 1st Lieut. Co. E, 9th New York, has elected Cecil Lyons 2d Lieutenant from civil life. In the 13th New York, Lieut. J. W. Stewart, of Co. A, has been elected Captain and 2d Lieut. A. P. Johnson, of Co. B, has been elected 1st Lieutenant. Co. K, of the 14th New York, has elected Lieut. D. P. Henry Captain.

Recent changes among the officers of the 12th New York include Jas. Lee, from Squadron A, elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. G; R. M. Parker, late Lieutenant of Volunteers, elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. A; ex-Lieut. C. S. Richards, elected 1st Lieutenant in Co. C. Lieut. W. E. Downs has been appointed Assistant I. S. P. on the staff of Col. Dyer, who has been commissioned to date from Sept. 18. Co. K has elected a Lieutenant in the person Geo. H. Myers, a son of Con-troller Myers.

In the Vermont National Guard, the following named officers are placed upon the retired list: Lieut. Col. John H. Minns, 1st Regt., and Maj. Henry D. Fillmore, 1st Regt., to date from Sept. 19, 1899.

In a regatta at New York, Sept. 23, open to crews representing the 1st Naval Battalion of New York, the 2d Battalion of Brooklyn, the New Jersey Naval and Connecticut Naval Militia, the 2d Naval Battalion crew of New York won. It was a sailing cutter race for the trophy known as the Galley Cup. A heavy easterly breeze was on.

GUNBOAT CAPTURED.

A despatch from Admiral Watson, appearing elsewhere, announces the capture and destruction of the small American gunboat Urnabeta by the Filipino insurgents on the Orani River, across Manila Bay from Manila. This boat, in command of Naval Cadet W. C. Wood, had been missing for several days, and when found, was on shore, abandoned, burned and showed signs of having been heavily fired on by the enemy.

Cadet Welborn C. Wood, who is reported to have been killed, was performing two years' service at sea prior to a final graduation. He was attached to the Oregon, and especially assigned to the Orndeta. He is the son of Mr. H. K. Wood, of Jerusalem, Pickens County, Ga., formerly a farmer, but now employed as a storekeeper and gauger in the Internal Revenue Service. Cadet Wood received a common school education, and afterwards made enough money to enable him to take a course in the North Georgia Agricultural College. He was an active and ambitious youth, and while at college attracted the favorable notice of Representative Tate, of the 9th Congressional District of Georgia, who secured for him an appointment to the Naval Academy. The enlisted men who were with Cadet Wood, and whose fate is unknown were Benjamin James Greene, the coxswain; his father, B. J. Greene, lives at Los Angeles, Cal. William Mitchell, whose father, George Mitchell, lives at Bucksville, S. C. Samuel Tilden Herbert, who was a brother, Richard O. Herbert, at No. 811 Edmonston avenue, Baltimore. Edward Burke, born in Boston, Mass., whose next of kin is Hanah Moore, aunt, living at Dorchester, Mass. George Daniel Powers, whose mother Mrs. M. Betancue, lives at 860 Washington street, Oakland, Cal. Arthur William Drummond was born in Canada, and his next of kin is Mrs. R. Davis, of Bathell, Canada. John James Farley, whose mother, Mrs. P. Farley, lives at 87½ Chambers street, Newark, N. J. Thomas Grey was born in Buffalo, N. Y.; next of kin unknown. Samuel Stone was born in Wilna, Russia, and resided at Fall River, Mass. His next of kin is A. J. Stone, 128 Pleasant street, Fall River, Mass.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

In our official despatches will be found a brief official report of the bombardment of Olongapo, in Subig Bay, which continued for three hours. Men from the Charle-ton, Concord, and Zafiro were then landed under a heavy insurgent fire, proceeding to the cannon, which was utterly destroyed by gunpowder, and then returning to the warships. Gunner Olsen exploded 50 rounds of gunpowder, in three discharges, in the cannon, which had suffered from the fire of the warships. The men from the Charle-ton were first to reach the beach, but the Concord's men were first at the gun. The cannon was found to be a 16-centimeter Krupp gun, presumably obtained from the Spaniards. Cadet Brinker, with the Concord's launch, armed with a Gatling, did excellent work on the left of the landing party. Capt. Myers of the marines captured a muzzleloading field piece. Lieut. McDonald was in command of the landing party, and the movement was splendidly executed and controlled. The numbers of the Filipinos there could not be ascertained and no dead were seen. The Monterey fired for four hours—21 shots from her 10-inch guns and 17 from her 12-inch guns. The town, which was riddled with shells, took fire at several points. The Americans had one man wounded during the engagement.

A party of insurgents ditched a railroad train a mile and a half south of Angeles on the morning of September 22, and then opened fire upon the derailed cars from a bamboo thicket close to the track, killing two Americans and wounding five others. Lieut. Lowe and five of his scouts, who were on the train, made a vigorous defence and caused the enemy to flee. Six dead rebels were afterward found in the thicket from which the rebel fire came. General Wheaton, with six companies, proceeded from Calcutta to the relief of the train, but his services were not needed.

The Filipinos are endeavoring to enlist the good offices of the Japanese government in their behalf. They claim to be of the same race as the Japanese, who admire their pluck. The Japanese paper, "Yorodzu Choho," says: "The Japanese do not forget many kind acts done toward them by the great Republic since this country was opened, and will never think of sympathizing with the Filipinos to such an extent as will displease their benefactor."

Secretary Root has received a cable message from General Otis regarding the Chinese situation in the Philippines. He says that the shipload of 700 Chinamen can be landed without any serious interference with military operations. It is stated that the Chinese Minister was satisfied with this action in this particular case, although he does not concede the right of exclusion generally.

It has been definitely determined to create four military departments in the Philippines. There are yet some details to be worked out and a possibility of changes in the lines of the departments.

Archbishop Chappelle, of New Orleans, has been chosen Apostolic Delegate for the Philippines, and will reorganize the church system of the island which, under the Spaniards, was a government institution. It is reported that the Dominican friars, who took possession of the San Jose College of Medicine at Manila, have been ordered out by General Otis and the college turned over to the educational department.

Despatches from Manila, Sept. 21, state that General Bates, who has returned from Jolo, reports the situation quiet and satisfactory. Several military posts have been established. Capt. Seay's Company of the 23d Inf. was sent to Syassi, and Capt. Drapray's company of the same regiment went to Bongao, the southernmost point of Tawitawi. The Moros are friendly to the Americans, and the people of Syassi and Bongao were glad to see the troops. General Bates went to Syassi on the Yorktown, when the troops landed and the flag was raised and saluted. The Chinese inhabitants responded with a great display of fireworks.

Maj. B. F. Cheatham, of the 1st Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, has shown that the rivers of Luzon will offer no serious impediment to the march of General Otis's forces in the future. By the aid of the ubiquitous bamboo Maj. Cheatham was enabled to construct a bridge for the passage of infantry, artillery and cavalry over the Illoilo River at Molo, where it has a width of 200 feet with a depth of 20 feet. The bridge was completed in four working days, and its cost for labor and material is given at \$125. The success of this bridge solves the problem of confronting our Army, and shows that it is possible to build such bridges which will enable a regiment to cross any river in Luzon in four hours after the completion of the work.

The total custom receipts of the Philippines for the month of July were \$532,345.55, divided as follows: Customs receipts at Manila for the month, \$391,147.96; customs receipts at Illoilo, \$22,111.13; customs receipts at Cebu, \$31,043.49. The internal revenue receipts amount to \$106,226.86. The remaining receipts consist of port-of-call court fines, water rents, market and slaughter house receipts, etc. The total receipts of the Philippine Islands since the date of American occupation, August 13, 1898, were \$5,912,959.66.

In a report to his Government the British Consul at Manila says: "Notwithstanding that for the moment all commercial enterprise is paralyzed, there is abundant evidence that when peace and a settled form of government are well established, the future prosperity of the Philippines will far exceed the past. The preferential tariff hitherto enjoyed by Spanish goods, and which was rapidly diverting this trade to Barcelona, being now abolished, competition from that quarter should scarcely be possible any longer. That the Philippines are likely to become of much greater value with a diversification and development of industries along the lines suggested by the requirements of the markets of the temperate zones is indicated by Vice-Consul Fife. The climate of Manila, as far as I have yet experienced it, is similar to all tropical climates, and the health of Europeans depends principally upon themselves."

The Filipinos were surprised at the rapidity with which the railroad from Manila to San Fernando was repaired after their attempt to destroy it. Regular trains run over it daily, and are of great service in transporting troops and supplies. The troops along the road are comfortably quartered in abandoned huts built of bamboo with Nipa roofs. They are raised four feet above the ground, which prevents dampness, and admits the free circulation of air. Luxuries are scarce, and bamboo cots, without blanket or mattress, are in order. The surroundings of tropical vegetation give a luxuriant setting to the camps. A "Sun" report states that the mounted officers of the Army all ride the small native ponies, which can be mounted without use of the stirrup, and will stand hard service with a five-pound ration of rice and grass if they can get it. The American-bred horses of the cavalry look well, but have not had very much hard service scouting as yet, and their endurance in this climate is to be tested. The Quartermaster's mules stood the long ocean voyage well and look in fine condition, but the reliance for Army transportation is principally

upon the cariboo or water buffalo, which are slow but sure.

General Otis reports that sixteen churches have been occupied in the Philippines, and he has been called upon for further information. As to their desecration, Mr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, said: "There can be no legitimate complaint over the occupation of churches by troops in time of war. According to the canons of the Church we do not hold that such quartering forms what we call desecration. It is customary, however, for the military commandant to give due notice of his purpose to the Bishop or priest in charge, so that the blessed sacrament, the sacred reliquies and the regular altar furniture can be removed. The Bishop or priest, in giving his permission, presupposes that the military authorities will preserve good order and discipline."

THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 101.)

Bryan, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Richmond McA. Schofield, 5th Cav.; Willard F. Truby, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th Cav., Judge Adv. (D. P. R., Sept. 2.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Sept. 15, 1899. Detail: Maj. Robert D. Walsh, 35th Inf.; Capts. Harry T. Matthews, 35th Inf.; Arthur F. Halpin, 35th Inf.; George M. Green, 35th Inf.; Frank S. Long, 35th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. John L. Hughes, 35th Inf.; George J. Becker, 35th Inf.; Francis H. Cameron, 35th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Perrin L. Smith, 35th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel M. English, 35th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John H. Lewis, 35th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. Col., Sept. 13.)

At Fort Meade, S. D., Sept. 22, 1899. Detail: Col. Abram K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Capts. George S. Hoyle, 1st Cav.; Robert P. P. Walnwright, 1st Cav.; George W. Goode, 1st Cav.; Charles F. Kieffer, M. D.; 1st Lieuts. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav.; John W. Craig, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav., Judge Adv. (D. D., Sept. 16.)

G. C. M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Sept. 18. Detail: Lieut. Col. W. F. Randolph, 3d Art.; Capt. Frank West, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John P. Halpin, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. G. H. McManus, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Rogers E. Gardner, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. H. M. Merriam, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. William Forse, 3d Art., Judge Adv. (D. Cal., Sept. 14.)

A. G. C. M. at Willets Point, N. Y. Detail: Capt. John Mills, Capt. Thomas H. Rees, 1st Lieut. George P. Howell, 1st Lieut. William B. Ladue, C. E.; 2d Lieut. Andrew Moses, 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. Clarke S. Smith and 2d Lieut. Earl I. Brown, C. E.; 2d Lieut. Lytle Brown, C. E., J. A. (W. D., Sept. 26.)

A. G. C. M. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 27, 1899. Detail: Maj. Charles H. Muir, Capt. Frederick S. Dewey, Asst. Surg., Capt. John L. Jordan, Capt. Claude E. Sawyer, Capt. William H. Collier, Capt. John S. Powell, 1st Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 1st Lieut. Henry V. Stevens, 1st Lieut. Louie D. Howard, 2d Lieut. William O. Thornton, 2d Lieut. Gideon H. Williams, 38th Inf.; Capt. John W. Moore, 38th Inf., J. A. (D. M., Sept. 23.)

A. G. C. M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 25, 1899. Detail: Lieut. Col. William S. Scott, Capt. Frank R. Curtis, Capt. George D. Lee, 1st Lieut. Thomas T. Jackson, Asst. Surg., 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Levens, 1st Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 2d Lieut. Benjamin R. Hall, 2d Lieut. Gustav F. Schlaechter, 2d Lieut. Richard H. (D. M., Sept. 23.)

Sutherland, 2d Lieut. Leo L. Thomas, 44th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William A. Haycraft, 44th Inf., J. A. (D. M., Sept. 20.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

A Board of Officers, to convene at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, Sept. 15, 1899, for the examination for appointment as 2d Lieutenants in the Army of such enlisted men as may be ordered to appear before it. Detail: Maj. S. P. Kramer, Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. Horatio G. Sickel, 7th Cav.; Capt. Chase W. Kennedy, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Truby, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. J. F. James, 8th Inf., is appointed Recorder of the Board. The following named enlisted men will report before the above Board for examination for appointments as 2d Lieutenants in the Army: Sergt. Daniel Southwell, Troop H, 7th Cav.; Corp. Lewis Schock, Troop B, 7th Cav.; Corp. George W. Walker, Troop H, 7th Cav. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Sept. 13.)

A board of officers to determine the fitness or unfitness of the hospital ship Relief to make a voyage to the Philippines, will assemble on the ship Relief, at San Francisco, Sept. 19. Detail for the board: Comdr. H. G. O. Colby, U. S. N.; Capt. John Birmingham, U. S. Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels; Mr. Robert Forsyth, C. E., Union Iron Works; Mr. Jas. Dickey, Superintendent Ship Yards, Union Iron Works; Capt. John Barneson, Marine Superintendent, U. S. A. Transport Service, Capt. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, U. S. A., detailed as Recorder of the board. (D. Cal., Sept. 18.)

RECRUITING DUTY.

The following officers, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, will report at the recruiting stations designated for temporary duty:

43d Inf., headquarters, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 2d Lieut. Robert Sterrett, Baltimore, Md.
44th Inf., headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Capt. Amasa S. Crossfield, St. Paul, Minn.
46th Inf., headquarters, South Framingham, Mass., Capt. Joseph F. Hardin, Raleigh, N. C.; Capt. Archibald F. Comiskey, N. Y. City, and Capt. William B. Thomas, New York City.
47th Inf., U. S. V., headquarters, Camp Meade, Middlebury, Vt.; Capt. Edward W. Terry, Birmingham, Ala.
48th Inf., headquarters, Fort Thomas, Ky., Capt. James W. Smith, Dayton, Ohio; Capt. John J. Oliver, Macon, Ga., and 1st Lieut. Walter G. Gatchell, Providence, R. I.
49th Inf., U. S. V., headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Capt. Robert G. Woods, Little Rock, Ark., and 2d Lieut. Edward B. Johnson, Boston, Mass. (W. D., Sept. 22.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 18, 1899, will report to their regimental commander for assignment to duty: 2d Lieut. William B. Renzhausen, 29th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Judge L. Farwell, 29th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Calvin F. Holmes, 29th Inf. (W. D., Sept. 22.)

LIEUTENANTS FROM RANKS.

The War Department has issued a general order in regard to the examination of officers of the Volunteer Army, an important provision of which is that vacancies of 2d Lieutenants are to be filled by promotion from the ranks of the regiments in which they occur. The order, which has been communicated to the commanding officers of all the Volunteer regiments, says:

"Whenever an officer has been given a fair trial and fails to demonstrate his fitness to perform the duties of his rank

he will be brought before a Board of Officers, to be appointed by the General Commanding a separate army or the military department in which his regiment may be serving, on the recommendation of the Colonel of the regiment. The Board will examine into and report upon the qualifications of the officer to discharge the duties of his office, and its report will be forwarded, with the recommendation of the Commanding General, for the action of the President. Promotions in the Volunteer regiments will be made within each regiment and by seniority. All vacancies of 2d Lieutenants will be filled from the enlisted men of the regiment, on the recommendation of the commanding officer. It is suggested that you organize a class of non-commissioned officers in your regiment, in which those eligible may receive the instruction that will fit them to perform the duties of commissioned officers."

ARMY STATIONS.

The table of Army Stations published in the Army and Navy Journal of Sept. 16, page 66, is the same this week with these exceptions:

1st Art.—Batteries D and O, at Fort McPherson, Ga.
2d Inf.—I, Sagua La Grande, Cuba; K, Trinidad, Cuba; L, Calabrian, Cuba.
7th Inf.—C, I, to Fort Ontario, N. Y.
5th Art.—I, K, L and M, Depot Battalion, Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

TRANSPORT SHIPS OF THE ARMY.

ATHENIAN. Sailed Aug. 24, Seattle to Manila.
AZTEC. Sailed Sept. 17, San Francisco to Manila.
BELGIAN KING. Sailed Sept. 15, San Francisco to Manila.
BENMOHR. At San Francisco.
BUFORD. At San Juan.
BURNSIDE. At New York.
CITY OF PARA. At San Francisco.
CENTENNIAL. At San Francisco.
CROOK. At New York.
CITY OF SYDNEY. At Manila.
CITY OF RIO. To sail from Portland, Oct. 1.
COLUMBIA. Sailed Sept. 8, San Francisco to Manila.
CONEMAUGH. En route Manila to San Francisco.
CHARLES NELSON. At San Francisco.
ELDER. Sailed Sept. 21, San Francisco to Manila.
GARRONE. Sailed Aug. 19, Seattle to Manila.
GRANT. Sailed Sept. 25, San Francisco to Manila.
HANCOCK. At San Francisco.
HOOKER. At Manila.
INDIANA. At Manila.
INGALLS. At Havana.
KILPATRICK. At Havana.
LEELANAW. At San Francisco.
LENOX. At San Francisco.
LOGAN. At New York.
MORGAN CITY. Wrecked in Japan.
MCCELLAN. At New York.
MEADE. At New York.
NEWPORT. Sailed Sept. 7, Manila to San Francisco.
OHIO. At Manila.
OLYMPIA. To sail from San Francisco Oct. 1.
PORT STEVENS. At Seattle.
PENNSYLVANIA. Sailed Sept. 5, to San Francisco.
PORT ALBERT. Sailed Sept. 3, San Francisco to Tacoma.
SEDWICK. At New York.
SENATOR. En route Manila to San Francisco.
SHERIDAN. At San Francisco.

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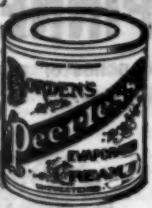
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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SHERMAN. Sailed Sept. 23, San Francisco to Manila. SIAM. En route, San Francisco to Manila.

ST. PAUL. Sailed Aug. 25, Seattle to Manila.

TACOMA. Sailed Sept. 21, San Francisco to Manila.

TARTAR. En route to San Francisco.

TERRY. At Havana.

THOMAS. At Philadelphia.

WARREN. Sailed Sept. 2, San Francisco to Manila.

VALENCIA. At San Francisco.

VICTORIA. To sail from San Francisco Oct. 5.

WESTMINSTER. At San Francisco.

WYEFIELD. En route Manila to San Francisco.

ZEALANDIA. At San Francisco.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

MISSOURI. At New York.

RELIEF. Sailed Sept. 15, San Francisco to Manila.

WRIGHT. At New York.

2d Lieut. Bias Nadal, Porto Rico Battalion, U. S. V., will report at Arecibo, P. R., for relief duty in that Division, vice 1st Lieut. James T. Ord, Porto Rico Battalion, U. S. V., relieved; Lieut. Ord will report at San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., Sept. 9.)

Electrician Sergt. Robert M. Ellcott, appointed Sept. 20, 1899, from Corporal, Battery B, 3d Art., to duty at Fort Monroe, Va. (W. D., Sept. 22.)

1st Sergt. Frederick Koch, U. S. M. A. Detachment of Cavalry, West Point, N. Y., having accepted a commission as 1st Lieutenant, 41st Inf., will be discharged the service, to date Sept. 17, 1899. (W. D., Sept. 21.)

Maj. Ernest Hinds, 49th Vol. Inf. (1st Lieut., 2d U. S. Art.), and Maj. Sedgwick Rice, 48th U. S. Vol. Inf. (1st Lieut., 7th U. S. Cav.), will proceed to New York City, N. Y. (D. Cuba, Sept. 14.)

A detachment of three hundred and fifty assigned recruits at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be held in readiness to sail on the transport Sherman for Manila, P. I., via Honolulu, H. I. The following officers are designated to accompany the detachment above indicated: Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. G. Miles, 37th Inf., U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Alex. C. McElveen, 11th Cav., U. S. V. (D. Cal., Sept. 18.)

Vet. Surg. S. L. Hunter, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and examine into and report upon the nature of the disease now affecting the public animals at that post. (D. M., Sept. 20.)

G. O. 171, H. Q. A., A. G. O., directs that upon the arrival of the Depot Battalion of the 15th Inf. at Madison Barracks, Co. I, 7th Inf., will be relieved and proceed to Fort Ontario.

Circular 46, H. Q. A., A. G. O., provides that officers of the regular establishment holding higher commissions in the Volunteer Army will on each pay voucher or roll state the organization to which they belong in Regular Army.

Circular 47, H. Q. A., A. G. O., renders a decision, with cuts, concerning the shape of campaign hats.

SPECIAL ORDERS, SEPT. 27. H. Q. A. 1st Lieut. Charles C. Pulis, 40th Inf., to report to C. O. of Battalion of his regiment now organizing at Presidio.

2d Lieut. Roger Duval, 35th Inf., to report to his regimental commander for duty.

A. A. Surg. Homer C. Moses, to report to C. O. 45th Inf., for duty.

Maj. Stephen C. Mills, Inspr. Gen., to New York pertaining to the inspection of unserviceable property on transport Sedgwick.

Capt. James Ross, 45th Inf., to Fort Snelling, Minn.

The ordinary leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 6th Art., is changed to sick leave.

Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., A. Q. M., to Portland, Ore., for temporary duty pertaining to the fitting up of the steamship Lenox for the transportation of animals to Manila.

The ordinary leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, 6th Art., is changed to sick leave.

Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., A. Q. M., to Portland, Ore., for temporary duty pertaining to the fitting up of the steamship Lenox for the transportation of animals to Manila.

Capt. George W. Povey, A. Q. M., will take temporary station at Portland.

SPECIAL ORDERS, SEPT. 28. H. Q. A.

SEPT. 28.—Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. N. P. Phister, 1st Inf.

Leave for two months is granted Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, 6th Inf.

The following transfers in the 6th Cav are ordered: 1st Lieut. Leroy Eltinge, from Troop K to Troop G; 1st Lieut. H. A. White, from Troop K to Troop K.

Leave for 14 days is granted Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th Cav.

Capt. C. S. Nettles, 41st Inf., will report to his regimental commander.

The sick leave granted Capt. James E. Pilcher, Asst. Surg., is extended until further orders.

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles Whipple, O. D., is extended four months.

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BORN.

HORN.—At Fort Barrancas, Fla., to the wife of Lieut. T. N. Horn, 1st U. S. Art., a son, Tyree Rivers.

MARRIED.

CANTACUZENE—GRANT.—At All Saints' Chapel, Newport, R. I., Sept. 25, 1899, Prince Michel Cantacuzene of Russia to Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of General Frederick D. Grant. The Russian ceremony was performed Sept. 24.

CLARK—WILLIAMS.—At Defiance, Iowa, Sept. 20, 1899, Robert M. Clark, M. D., son of Robert M. Clark, Capt. R. C. S., to Kathryn, daughter of W. J. Williams, late 1st Lieut., 31st Illinois Volunteer Infantry and A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas (during War of Rebellion).

HIGBEE—SUTCLIFFE.—At New York City, Sept. 25, 1899, Lieut. Col. John H. Higbee, U. S. M. C., retired, to Miss L. A. W. Sutcliffe.

HOWLAND—PRICE.—At Manila, P. I., Aug. 17, 1899, by the Rev. Chaplain C. C. Pierce, Capt. Carver Howard, 4th U. S. Inf., to Elizabeth Senter, daughter of Maj. Butler D. Price, 4th U. S. Inf., and great-great-granddaughter of the late Dr. Isaac Senter, of Providence and Newport, R. I. Providence, Newport and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SCOTT—POWER.—At St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 20, 1899, Capt. Walter S. Scott, 25th U. S. Inf., to Miss Clara Power.

DIED.

CLAY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30, 1899, Lieut. Ralph Clay, 14th U. S. Inf.

CLEM.—At New Castle, Del., Sept. 15, Anita French Clem, beloved wife of Maj. John Lincoln Clem, and daughter of the late Brevet Major General Wm. H. French, U. S. A.

HAGGERTY.—At New York City, Sept. 25, 1899, aged 90, Capt. Francis S. Haggerty, U. S. N., retired.

HINE.—At Vienna, Va., Sept. 19, 1899, in his sixty-fourth year, Maj. Orrin Eugene Hine, formerly 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, father of Maj. Charles DeLano Hine. Interment at Arlington.

KOBBE.—At Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 21, 1899, Herman Kobbé, son of the late William A. Kobbé, of New York, in the 53d year of his age.

POND.—Suddenly, at Como, N. J., Sept. 22, George E. Pond, in the 63d year of his age.

SIGSBEE.—At Rehoboth, Del., Sept. 25, Eleanor Sigsbee, youngest daughter of Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., in the 13th year of her age.

WHITING.—At New York City, Sept. 25, 1899, Jane Stewart, widow of Commo. William D. Whiting, U. S. N.

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The Ohrvikens Aktiebolag, of Skelleftea, Sweden, recently ordered by cable a Shaw and Spiegler patent automatic steam towing machine for one of their steamers. The reputation which this towing machine has attained as the only machine which absolutely limits and controls the strain on a towing hawser and prevents the hawser from parting, has induced them to adopt the machine for their vessels. The steel cargo steamer building by the Wolff & Zwicker Iron Works, Portland,

Ore., for the Alaska Packers' Association, is also to have a steam windlass, a Shaw and Spiegler patent automatic steam towing machine and a steam cargo winch from the American Ship Windlass Company, Providence, R. I.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Francis S. Haggerty, U. S. N., retired, who died Sept. 25, in New York City, at the age of 90, was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1832, and saw his first service on the schooner Experiment, in the time of the nullification excitement in 1833. He went with Commo. Perry on the Japan expedition in 1852. At the beginning of the Civil War he was put in command of the sloop-of-war Vandalia, belonging to the squadron under command of Commo. Dupont, in the Port Royal expedition, and rendered distinguished service. He was subsequently engaged in blockading the mouth of the Savannah. He was retired in 1867 in consequence of injuries received in the line of duty, and received the thanks of Congress for meritorious service and conduct in the attack on the rebel batteries at Port Royal.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Whiting, widow of Commo. W. D. Whiting, U. S. N., took place Sept. 28, from St. Chrysostom's Church, New York City.

Lieut. Ralph A. Clay, 14th U. S. Inf., who died at San Francisco, August 30, served from 1896 to 1898 as an enlisted man of Co. B, 5th U. S. Inf.; was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 13th U. S. Inf., June 22, 1898, and was recently promoted 1st Lieutenant, 14th U. S. Inf. His services during the recent war were arduous and efficient.

Eleanor Sigsbee, the youngest daughter of Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., died on September 25 at Rehoboth, Del. She was thirteen years old, and went to Rehoboth about two weeks ago for the benefit of her health, and was taken suddenly ill on the evening of September 24. The remains were taken to Washington, and the interment will be at Annapolis.

Mr. Herman Kobbé, a prominent lawyer of New York City, who died at Pasadena, Cal., September 21, was a brother of Col. William Kobbé, 35th Inf., U. S. V. (Major, 3d U. S. Art.), now in the Philippines.

The sad conditions of active service often entailed upon our officers and men are emphasized by the death, September 15, at Newcastle, Del., of Mrs. Clem, wife of Maj. John L. Clem, Quartermaster, U. S. A. Maj. Clem is on duty at San Juan as Chief Quartermaster, and was expecting his wife and son on the next trip of the transport.

Tiffany & Co., the New York jewelers, makers of most of the Dewey testimonials, have produced a souvenir spoon to commemorate the return of Admiral Dewey, and their artistic creation has met with an instant success. Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of New Jersey, an enthusiastic admirer of the "Hero of Manila," purchased the first spoon struck from the die, and will present it to Admiral Dewey upon his arrival. On the back of the handle of the spoon is the following inscription: "Admiral George Dewey, from J. A. Coles, M.D." and in the bowl the words: "first spoon struck from die." The spoons are made of sterling silver. On the obverse of the handle is a fine bust portrait of the Admiral, in relief, surrounded by a laurel wreath, tied with a ribbon bearing the legend "Manila," and encircling the date of the famous naval engagement, "May 1st, 1898." On the shank of the handle are four stars, indicative of the rank of Admiral, also seaweed, ropes and an anchor. On the reverse of the handle there is a shield for in-

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

111

OUR NAVAL PROGRESS.

The Marine Review Publishing Company, Cleveland, O., announce the issue in our advertising columns of the annual Naval edition of the "Marine Review," containing sketches by the leading marine artists, unpublished hull and machinery plans from working drawings, new Naval photographs of remarkable interest, etc. Among the contributors are: Rear Admirs. George W. Melville and Philip Hichborn; Capt. W. M. Folger, U. S. N., and Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain. The issue has an illuminated cover and supplements in tints. In an article on "Our Naval Progress," the "Record" says: To all intents and purposes the United States is now the third naval power of the world. Germany is a vigilant, active, aggressive rival, whose energy in this direction, constantly fostered by a ruling power, may be expected to increase rather than diminish. Japan, the coming commercial power of the other hemisphere, is annihilating with giant strides the modicum of our supremacy. But for all that the United States will continue, for some time at least, to be excelled as a naval power only by Great Britain and France. The full strength of the Navy of the United States now amounts to 312 vessels of all kinds, built and building. Of this number 189 are in the regular Navy and 123 constitute the auxiliary force. Something of the pace at which we are moving forward may be imagined when it is stated that roughly estimated, the existing naval fleet represents an expenditure for construction of about \$125,000,000, and yet there are now under construction or awaiting formal acceptance by the Government more than half a hundred war vessels, the contract price for which, exclusive of armor and armament, is in the neighborhood of \$40,000,000. The war almost doubled the aggregate of men on our war vessels. At its outset the complement was 12,500 men, but in the summer of 1898 it reached the maximum figure of 24,123 men. Since that time it has, of course, decreased considerably, but the incoming Congress is expected to authorize a permanent naval strength of upwards of 20,000 men. For the future, bright hopes may be based upon the most favorable of indications. Congressmen have been spending the summer of 1899 in the study of naval science abroad. Places on the naval committee have

been eagerly sought. Already a new atmosphere of liberality and intelligence characterizes the consideration of naval problems, and affords ground for hope that never again will the march of progress be retarded by such a lack of knowledge as made possible the late fiasco relative to the limitation of armor prices.

An earthquake of exceptional violence has shaken the Alaskan coast from Lynn Canal to the Aleutian Archipelago. There were two distinct earthquakes, one on Sunday, September 3, and a second on Sunday, September 10. The latter created the greatest havoc. In and about Yakutat, the earth rocked like a cradle. Several islands, notably Kanak, one of the greatest in extent, and situated about 100 miles or more off Yakutat, is said to have settled from twenty to twenty-five feet, and to be almost entirely submerged at low tide. The sea bed, on the contrary, appears to have forced up a corresponding height, rendering portions of the waters between Yakutat and Juneau, formerly of safe depth, no longer navigable.

Rev. Wm. Hart Dexter, Ph. D., is the principal of a school, opens a school at Nyack, N. Y., September 27 called the New York Naval Academy, which prepares for Annapolis, West Point, college or business. The idea is to recognize the pre-eminence of naval officers in all that is manly and effective as largely due to the training received at Annapolis. The Naval Instructor has had thirty-one years service in the U. S. Navy, including two terms of duty as instructor at Annapolis; consulting engineer for Ellide, and for many modern vessels. The Commandant, 1st Lieutenant, 25th Inf., is an honor man from Yale, with eight years' service in the U. S. Army, promoted for gallantry at El Caney. Boat drills, infantry drills, rowing, sailing, swimming and outdoor sports will be used, under the supervision of teachers, to complete the development of the whole boy. A uniform resembling that of the cadets at Annapolis is required.

The U. S. S. Monongahela arrived at Newport, R. I., Sept. 23, where she has been assigned for the use of the training station. She will undergo some slight repairs.

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